iacanicai Report

# A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF

# ARID-LANDS BIBLIOGRAPHIES

compiled by

Patricle Paylore
Office of Arid Lands Studies
University of Arizona

Contract No. DAAG17-67-C-0199

October 1967

-UNITED STATES ARMY NATICA LABORATORIES Natich, Massachusette Dived

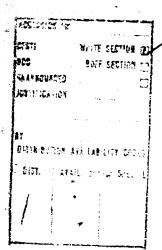




EARTH SCIENCES LABORATORY

E0-34

VD.



# DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IS UNLIGHTED.

The findings in this report are not to be construct as an official Department of the Army position unless so designated by other authorized documents.

Citation of trade names in this report does not constitute an official indorsement or approval of the use of such items.

Destroy this report when no longer needed. Do not return it to the originator.

This document has been approved for public release and sale; its distribution is unlimited

AD

TECHNICAL REPORT 68-27-ES

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARID-LANDS BIBLIOGRAPHIES

by

Patricia Paylore
Office of Arid Lands Studies
University of Arizona

Contract No. DAAG17-67-C-0199

Project Reference: 1VO25001A129

Series: ES-34

October 1967

Earth Sciences Laboratory
U. S. ARMY NATICK LABORATORIES
Natick, Massachusetts 01760

#### **FOREWORD**

In 1967 the University of Arizona completed a long-range study of the status of research on various aspects of desert environments, under sponsorship of the Office of the Chief of Research and Development, U.S. Army. This effort, which was monitored by the U.S. Army Natick Laboratories, was directed toward identifying gaps in information on desert environments and preventing duplication of research already in progress. To carry out this investigation an outstanding team was assembled within the Office of Arid Lands Studies of the University, and contacts were established with institutions engaged in research on arid environments in many parts of the world.

Using the capability that had been established in the Office of Arid
Lands Studies, a new contract was negotiated to keep the results of the
Desert Environments Inventory up to date, to make new information
known to the Army as soon as it becomes available, and to focus such
information on particular needs of the Army. The present Bibliography
is the first publication resulting from that contract.

APPROVED:

DALE H. SIELING, Ph. D. Scientific Director

CLIFFORD T. RIORDAN Colonel, QMC Commanding L. W. TRUEBLOOD, Ph.D. Director
Earth Sciences Laboratory

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

				• ,	<i>7</i>
Abstract					iv
Introduction				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 1
Bibliography	*			· •	4
Index	·.	*	: .		61

#### ABSTRACT

This technical report brings together arid-lands bibliograph es from the several thousand citations in the Pertinent Publications sections of subject chapters comprising the compendium, An Inventory of Geographical Research on World Desert Environments (U.S. Army Natick Laboratories contract DA49-092-ARO-71), adds appropriate bibliographies from other sources, and indexes the total number by geographic area and by subject. Of the nearly 6,000 references analyzed for this purpose, 269 were selected from Inventory Pertinent Publications, and combined with 93 additional citations for a total of 362. Annotations were modified or constructed to emphasize the bibliographical importance of the reference.

#### INTRODUCTION

"... Bibliography is a necessary nuisance and a horrible drudgery that no mere drudge could perform. It takes a sort of inspired idiot to be a good bibliographer and his inspiration is as dangerous a gift as the appetite of the gambler or dipsomaniac -- it grows with what it feeds upon and finally possesses its victim like any other invincible vice."

-Coues (1892)

The origin of ne present bibliography lies partly in this acknowledgment of how bibliographies grow out of other bibliographies. I confess to being no less committed to this vice than Coues seventy-five years ago. The bibliographic resource produced by the Office of Arid Lands Studies at the University of Arizona under U. S. Army Natick Laboratories contract DA49-092-ARO-71, An Inventory of Geographical Research on World Desert Environments, amounted to several thousand prime references on the vegetation, fauna, geomorphology and surface hydrology, surface materials, weather and climate, and regional types and cultural features of the desert areas that comprise such a great portion of the Earth's surface. Analysis of these references revealed a good many bibliographies among them, and the idea of segregating this category as a more effective tool for the use of arid-lands scientists evolved therefrom.

In using this bibliography, it should be borne in mind that all references relate to arid-lands studies and research, and that even though the pertinence may not be apparent from the title, its presence in this bibliography is itself an indication of relevance. In most cases of general material, an annotation is furnished that helps explain the contents in relation to aridity.

In addition to bibliographies retrieved from the Pertinent Publications sections accompanying the chapters, a great many more references were discovered, analyzed, and included. These carry the compiler's annotations. For those citations lifted from the <u>Inventory</u>, the annotations have been eliminated or cut or revised to emphasize the bibliographical information pertinent to the present compilation. Where no annotation is

included, it may be assumed that the bibliographical importance of the reference is established.

Whereas citations in the <u>Inventory</u> were often to chapters or sections of larger works, those in this bibliography are, rather, to the larger work itself with subject references in the annotation to assist the user in analyzing the contents for his particular interest (e.g. items #307-#312).

The format used calls for the following order of information: author, date, title (followed by translated title if required), source, annotation. If certain standard tools -- Biological Abstracts (BA), Meteorological and Geoastrophysical Abstracts (MGA), or Chemical Abstracts (CA) -- were used to verify, these commonly-recognized symbols with the pertinent reference follow the source. The arrangement of the bibliography itself is a numbered alphabetical one, with index references to item number.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF

ARID-LANDS BIBLIOGRAPHIES

- 1. Abel, H.
  - 1965. Angola und Südwest Afrika. Georg Westermann Verlag, Braunschweig. Good bibliographies attached to each heading.
- 2. Abeil, L. F. and W. J. Gelderman
  - 1964. Annotated bibliography on reclamation and improvement of saline and alkali soils (1957-1964). International Institute for Land Reclamation and Improvement, Wageningen, Bibliography 4. 59 p.
- 3. Abernethy, G. L.
  - 1957. Pakistan, a selected, annotated bibliography. American Institute of Pacific Relations, New York. 29 p.
- 4. African Studies Association
  - 1961. American doctoral dissertations concerned with Africa. African Studies Bulletin 4(1).
  - A valuable and complete listing.
- 5. Aguilar y Santillan, R.
  - 1898. Bibliografía geológica y minera de la República Mexicana. Oficina Tipográfica de la Secretaría de Fomento, México. 148 p.
- Akademiia Nauk S.S.S.R., Botanicheskii Institut
   1956. Rastitel'nyi pokrov SSSR. E. M. Lavrenko, V.B. Sochava, eds. 2 vols.
   Bibliography: vol. 2, p. 869-917.
- 7. Akademiia Nauk Turkmenskoi S. S. R.
  - 1962. Mezhrespublikanskaia nauchniaia sessiia po osvoeniiu pustynnykh teritorii Srednei Azii i Kazakhstana. (Papers read at a 1962 conference on the deserts of the Soviet Union and their development.) Ashkhabad. 3 vols.
  - v. 1: Natural conditions, 286 p.; v. 2: Water and land resources of the arid zones, 180 p. Bibliographies following each chapter.
- 3. Alimen, H.
  - 1965. The Quaternary era in the northwest Sahara. Geological Society of America, Special Paper 84:273-291.

A review of current Quaternary research in Algeria; includes references to many pertinent works on desert sands.

- 9. Allouse, B. E.
  - 1954. A bibliography on the vertebrate fauna of Iraq and neighboring countries. I: Mammals. Iraq Natural History Museum, Publication 4.

- 10. ---
  - 1956. A bibliography on the invertebrate fauna of Iraq and reighboring countries. V: Mollusca. Iraq Natural History Museum, Publication 8.
- 11. American Meteorological Society
  - 1965. Agricultural meteorology. Meteorological Monagraphs 6(28). 188 p.

Several articles constitute excellent reviews of arid zone climatology, especially those on Radiation, by Gates (references p. 24-26), Transport by wind, by Chepil (references p. 131-132), and Evapotranspiration, by Thornthwaite and Hare (references p. 179-180).

- American University, Foreign Area Studies Division
   1965. Area handbook for Algeria. Government Printing
   Office, Washington, D. C. 520 p.
- 13. American University, Foreign Areas Studies Division, Special Operations Research Office
  - 1963. U. S. Army area handbook for Senegal. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 489 p.
- 14. Andel, T. H. van and G. G. Shor, Jr., eds.
  - 1964. Marine geology of the Gulf of California, a symposium. American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Tulsa, Oklahoma, Memoir 3. 408 p.

Includes bibliographies.

- 15. Anonymous
  - 1955. A bibliography of African bibliographies, covering territories south of the Sahara. 3rd rev. ed. South African Public Library, Cape Town, Grey Bibliographies 6. 169 p.

An excellent listing of bibliographies, topically arranged to 1955.

#### 16. Anonymous

1966. Afrika—Schriftum. —Literature on Africa.-Etudes sur l'Afrique; bibliographie deutschsprachiger wissenschaft-licher veröffentlichungen über Afrika südlich der Sahara. v. l, text. Franz Steiner Verlag, Wiesbaden. 688 p. Includes references on geography, ethnology, linguistics, tropical medicine, zoology, and botany on Africa in the German language.

17. Aparicio, F. de and H. A. Difrieri, eds.

1958. La Argentina, suma de geografía. Ediciones Peuser Buenos Aires. 9 vols.

A monographic study of the geography of Argentina.

18. Argentina. Consejo Federal Inversiones

1962- Evaluación de los recursos naturales de la Argentina.

1963. 9 vols. Kraft, Ltd., Buenos Aires.

Extensive bibliographies (e.g., v. 3, Suelo y flora, 1,337 references).

19. Audry, P. and C. Rossetti

1962. Observations sur les sols et la végétation en Mauritanie du sud-est et sur la bordure adjacent du Mali (1959 et 1961). FAO Rome, 267 p. (UN Special Fund Project: UNSF/DL/ES/3)

Bibliography: p. 261-2(4.

20. Avnimelech, M.

1965. Bibliography of Levant geology. Davey, New York. A valuable bibliography with many references to reports treating surficial features in this portion of the Arabian Desert.

21. Bagnold, R.A.

1941. The physics of blown sand and desert dunes. Methuen and Co., London. 265 p.

References at end of most chapters.

22. Balashova, E. N., O. M. Zhitomirskaia, and O. A. Semenova
1960. Klimaticheskoe opisanic respublik Srednei Azii.
(Climatological description of the Republics of Middle
Asia.) Gidrometeoizdat, Leningrad. 240 p. MGA 12.512.

56 references.

- 23. Barrett, E.C.
  - 1957. Baja California, 1935-1956; a bibliography of historical, geographical, and scientific literature relating to the peninsula of Baja California and to the adjacent islands in the Gulf of California and the Pacific Ocean. Bennett and Marshall, Los Angeles. 284 p.
- 24. Beetle, A.A.

1943. Phytogeography of Patagonia. Botanical Review 9:667-679. Includes a useful bibliography.

- 25. Bespalov, N.D.
  - 1964. Soils of Outer Mongolia. Israel Program for Scientific Translations, Jerusalem. 320 p. Originally published by the Akademiia Nauk S.S.R., Moscow, 1951. Translation also cited as: OTS 64-11073.

Bibliography: p. 305-314.

- 26. Bezanger-Beauquesne, L.
  - 1955. Contribution des plantes à la défense de leurs semblables. (Contribution of plants to their self defense.) Société Botanique de France, Bulletin 102:548-575. BA(10)30277. Includes a review of literature pertaining to the means by which plants protect themselves against plant and animal enemies.
- 27. Birot, P. and P. Macar, eds.
  - 1960. Contributions internationales à la morphologie des versants. (International contributions to the morphology of slopes.) Zeitschrift fur Geomorphologie, Supplementband 1. 240 p.

An excellent summary of research on slope morphology; also a guide to the world literature on this subject by reason of the references provided with each contributor's article.

- 28. ---
  - 1964. Fortschritte der internationalen handforschung. (International advancement in research on slope morphology.)

    Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie, Supplementband 5. 238 p.

    A more current companion volume to Birot and Macar (1960) which provides similar information on investigations in many parts of the world.

29. Blake, S. F. and C. Atwood

1942. Geographical guide to floras of the world. I: Africa, Australia, North America, South America, and Islands of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publication 401. 336 p. BA17(1)2509.

A list of the floras of the world, including those both general and local in scope. Gives the author, title, place of publication, and a brief resume for each flora.

30. Blasquez López, L.

1959. Hidrogeología de las regiones desérticas de México. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Geología, Anales 15. 172 p.

Bibliografía: p. 169-172.

31. Blaudin de Thé, B. M. S.

1960. Essai de bibliographie du Sahara français et des regions avoisinantes. 2nd ed. Arts et Métiers Graphiques, Paris. 258 p.

32. Bleeker, W., ed.

1960. The Unesco/WMO seminar on Mediterranean synoptic meteorology, Rome, 24 November to 13 December 1958. Freien Universität, Berlin, Institut für Meteorologie und Geophysik, Meteorologische Abhandlungen 9. 226 p.

33. Blondel, F.

1935. La géologie et les ressources minérales de l'Ethiopie, de la Somalie et de l'Eritrée. Chronique des Mines Coloniales 4(43):306-317.

Discusses the stratigraphy and mineral resources of Ethiopia, Somaliland, and Eritrea; good bibliography.

34. Bogomolov, G. V., ed.

1963. Problemy kompleksnogo izucheniia zasushlivykh zon SSSR. Akademiia Nauk S.S.S.R., Moscow. 242 p. Bibliographies covering natural resources, including underground water, of Soviet Central Asia.

35. Bolton, A.R.C.

1959. Soviet Middle East Studies, an analysis and bibliography. Chatham House Memoranda. Distributed for the Royal Institute of International Affairs by the Oxford University Press. 8 parts.

- 36. Bonnet, P.
  - 1945. Bibliographia araneorum. vol. l. Les Frères Douladoure, Toulouse.
- 37. Boocock, C. and O. J. van Straten
  - 1962. Notes on the geology and hydrology of the central Kalahari region, Bechuanaland Protectorate. Geological Society of South Africa, Transactions 65:125-171.

This paper is the best modern source of information on the general geology and hydrology of the central Kalahari region. The most pertinent references to previous work on the Kalahari are provided.

- 38. Borchardt, D. H.
  - 1963. Australian bibliography; a guide to printed sources of information. F. W. Cheshire, Melbourne. 72 p. Includes a bibliography.
- 39. Borisov, A. A.
  - 1965. Climates of the U.S.S.R. Edited by C. A. Halstead.
    Translated by R. A. Ledward. Foreword by Chauncy
    D. Harris. Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh. 255 p.
    Translated from the 2nd (1959) edition of Klimat SSSR, this general climatology of the Soviet Union is rated as the most comprehensive book on the subject available today. The factors that form climate, the distribution of climatic elements, and regional climates of the U.S.S.R. are the three main divisions in the book. Bibliography:
- 40. Borovskii, V. M.

p. 240-242.

1961. Salt exchange between the sea and the land, and long-term dynamics of soil processes. Soviet Soil Science 1961(3): 237-244.

A review with 36 references.

- 41. Bosworth, T.O.
  - 1922. Geology of the Tertiary and Quaternary periods in the north-west part of Peru, with an account of the palaeontology by H. Woods. Macmillan and Company, London. 434 p.

An early but very comprehensive treatment of the Tumbes desert, and the action of wind, water, and sun in the desert. Bibliographical footnotes.

42. Boumans, J. H. et al.

1963. Reclamation of salt-affected soils in Iraq. International Institute for Land Reclamation and Improvement, Wageningen, Publication 11. 175 p.

Bibliography.

43. Boyko, H., ed.

1966. Salinity and aridity, new approaches to old problems.
W. Junk, The Hague. 408 p. (Monographiae Biologicae 16)

Extensive bibliographical contributions by chapter authors for a total of 646 references dealing with deserts or aridity and salinity problems.

44. Brand, D.D.

1936. Notes to accompany a vegetation map of northwest Mexico.
University of New Mexico Bulletin, Biological Series 4(4).
27 p.

45. Brasseur, P.

1964. Bibliographie generale du Mali. Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Catalogues et Documents 16. 461 p.
A briefly annotated bibliography of Mali with approximately 5,000 entries. The topics covered include geology, geomorphology, hydrology, and others.

46. Bridgman, J. and D. E. Clarke

1965. German Africa; a select annotated bibliography. Hoover Institution, Stanford University, Bibliographical Series 19. 120 p.

German Southwest Africa, p. 82-95 (103 references).

47. British West Africa. Meteorological Services
1955. Bibliography of publications relating to the meteorology
of British West Africa. Lagos.

48. Bryan, K.

1925. The Papago country. U. S. Geological Survey, Water-Supply Paper 499. 436 p.

Bibliographical references in footnotes throughout.

49. Burdon, D. J.

1959. Handbook of the geology of Jordan. Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The most comprehensive recent summary of the general geology of Jordan, with pertinent sections on topography, soils, hydrology, and vegetation. Many references to earlier works on Jordan are provided.

50. Burgess, R. L.

1965. Utilization of desert plants by native peoples; an overview of southwestern North America. In J. Linton Gardner, ed., Native plants and animals as resources in arid lands of the southwestern United States. The Committee on Desert and Arid Zones Research, Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Arizona State College, Contribution 8:6-21.

A summary of the botany of the southwestern U.S.; discusses plant uses under the headings: food uses, drink plants, building materials, etc. A good review of the southwestern desert area, with an excellent bibliography.

51. Burgos, J. J. and A. L. Vidal

1951. Los climas de la República Argentina, según la nueva clasificación de Thornthwaite. Meteoros 1:3-32.

(Translated in full: Association of American Geographers, Annals 41:237-263.)

Bibliography: p. 262-263 (23 references).

52. Bykov, B.A.

1959. Geobotanicheskie i floristicheskie issledovaniya v Kazakhstane. p. 7-18. <u>In</u> Botanika v Kazakhstane. Akademiia Nauk Kazakhskoi S. S. R., Alma-Ata, Institut Botaniki. Referativnyi Zhurnal, Biologiya, 1961, No. 1V4. BA41(6)24245.

Valuable contribution on the history of flora and geobotanical studies of present-day Kazakhstan; includes a bibliography of 114 references.

53. Cain, S.A. and G. M. de Oliveira Castro
1959. Manual of vegetation analysis. Harper and Brothers,
New York. 325 p.

A very thorough and readable 325-page review and discussion.

A very thorough and readable 325-page review and discussion of the systems and methods of vegetation analysis. Includes an excellent glossary and bibliography of 425 citations.

- 54. Cairo. Dar al-Kutub al-Misriyah. Qism al Irshad.
  1960. Qaimah bi-al-kutub wa-al-maraji an al-Iraq. (A
  bibliography of works about Iraq.) 86 p.
  Includes publications in Arabic and Western languages.
- 55. Cairo. Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre
  1955- Abstracts of scientific and technical papers published in
  Egypt, and papers received from Afghanistan, Cyprus,
  Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia,
  Sudan, and Syria. v. 1, 1955- to date (?). Issued as
  a Bulletin of the Centre.

Supersedes Unesco's "List of Scientific Papers published in the Middle East."

- 56. Calcutta. National Library
  - 1960. Indian scientific and technical publications, exhibition 1960; a bibliography. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi. 2 parts. 198, 195 p.

Part 1, publications in Indian languages; part 2, publication in English.

- 57. Central Asian Research Centre, London
  1956. Bibliography of Russian works on Afghanistan. 12 p.
- 1957- Bibliography of recent Soviet source material on Soviet 1960. Central Asia and the borderlands. 8 vols.

  Issued as supplements to Central Asian Review. Earlier bibliographies included in v. 1-4 of the Review.
- 59. Centre d'Analyse Documentaire pour l'Afrique Noire (CADAN)

  [This agency analyzes periodicals and other publications on social and human sciences on Africa south of the Sahara, prepares about 4,000 abstract cards per year, useable either on index cards or processed by automatic data methods (SYNTOL) worked out by the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique in its automatic data section. The address is 293 Ave. Daumesnil, Paris-12e.]

60. Chapman, V. J.

1960. Salt marshes and salt deserts of the world. Leonard

Hill, London; Interscience Publishers, New York. 392 p.

Bibliography: p. 353-371.

61. Chenery Library, Boston University
1960. Catalog of African Government documents and African
area index.
A good resume of publications by the various African governments.

- 62. Chepil, W. S. and N. P. Woodruff
  1963. The physics of wind erosion and its control. Advances
  in Agronomy 15:211-302.
  Kinds of wind erosion and factors controlling them. References:
  p. 299-302.
- 62a. Chi, Y. S.
  1947. Bibliography of geology and geography of Sinkiang.
  Hsiao-fung Li, Nanking. 213 p.
- 63. Clayton, K. M., ed.
  1964. A bibliography of British geomorphology. British
  Morphological Research Group, Occasional Publication 1.
- 64. Cole, S. M.
  1950. An outline of the geology of Kenya. Pitman, London. 58 p.
  One of the best available summaries of the general geology of
  Kenya with some information on surficial features. Bibliography:
  p. 57-58.
- 65. 1955- Current Research on the Middle East. 1955- to date.

  Middle East Institute, Washington, D.C.

  Section on geography and regional surveys in each issue.
- 66. Curson, H. H.

  1947. Notes on the eastern Caprivi Strip. South African
  Journal of Science 43:124-157.

  An excellent geographical study, with a good bibliography.

67. Dahlberg, R. E. and B. E. Thomas

1962. An analysis and bibliography of recent African atlases.

African Studies Bulletin 5(11):22-23.

This and the following Supplement constitute excellent listings and reviews of recent atlases.

- 68. ---
  - 1963. Supplement #1. African Studies Bulletin 6(May):6-9.
- 69. Dainelli, G.
  - 1943. Geologie dell'Africa orientale. Vol. I: Il progresso delle conoscenze, 464 p.; Vol. II: L'imbasamento cristallino e la serie sedimentaria Mesozoica, 704 p.; Vol. III: La successione Terziaria e i fenomeni del Quaternario, 748 p.; Vol. IV: Tauole, 10 plates and geologic map. Reale Accademia d'Italia, Centro Studi per l'Africa Orientale Italiana, Rome. Pubblicazioni 7.

A four volume study of the geology of Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland. Bibliographies.

- 70. David, T.W.E.
  - 1950. The geology of the Commonwealth of Australia. E. Arnold, London. 3 vols.

The standard reference work on the general geology of Australia. Bibliographies.

- 71. Dayton, W.A.
  - 1951. Historical sketch of barilla (Halogeton glomeratus).

    Journal of Range Management 4(6):375-381.

Review literature covering the toxic properties, habitat, distribution, and life history of this introduced livestock-poisoning plant. Includes brief but pertinent bibliography of 30 titles.

- 72. Dekeyser, P. L. and J. Derivot
  1959. La vie animal au Sahara. A. Colin, Paris. 220 p.
  Bibliography: p. 205-218.
- 73. Dickson, B. T., ed.
  - 1957. Guide book to research data on arid zone development. Unesco, Paris. Arid Zone Research 9.

A somewhat dated but still useful compilation of research pertaining to arid regions. Bibliographies for most chapters in the two main sections: physical and biological factors; human factors.

- 74. Dolan, R. and J. M. McCloy
  1964. Selected bibliography on beach feath
  - 1964. Selected bibliography on beach features and nearshore processes. Louisiana State University Press, Coastal Studies Series 11. 59 p.
- 75. Dost, H.
  - 1953. Bibliography on land and water utilization in the Middle East. Wageningen Agricultural University College, Wageningen, Netherlands. 115 p.
- 76. Dubief, J.
  - 1953. Essai sur l'hydrologie superficielle au Sahara.
    Direction du Service de la Colonisation et de
    l'Hydraulique, Service des Etudes Scientifiques,
    Alger, Algérie. 457 p.

Has been cited as a key paper on the climatology of the Sahara with an emphasis on the distribution of precipitation. Includes bibliographies.

- 77. Duignan, P., ed.
  - 1963- U. S. and Canadian publications on Africa in 1961- to to date. Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, Bibliographic series 14(1961), 15(1962), 20(1963), and 25(1964)-

This annual topical bibliography, compiled since the issue covering the year 1963 by Liselotte Hofmann, is thorough and excellent. An earlier number for the year 1960 was issued by the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

- 78. Durand, J. H.
  - 1954. Les sols d'Algérie. Direction du Service de la Colonisation et de l'Hydraulique, Service des Etudes Scientifiques, Birmandreis, Pédologie 2. 244 p.
    Bibliographies.
- 79. ---
  - 1959. Les sols rouges et les croûtes en Algérie. (The red soils and crusts in Algeria.) Direction de l'Hydraulique et de l'Equipement Rural, Clairbois-Birmandreis, Etude Général.7. 188 p.

106 references.

80. Dzerdzeevskii, B. L., ed.

1957. Sukhovei ikh proiskhozhdenie i bor'ba s nimi. (Sukhoveis and drought control.) Akademiya nauk S.S.S.R., Institut Geografii, Moskva. 366 p. (Translated from the Russian by the Israel Program for Scientific Translation, 1963, and available from U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Technical Services, Washington, D.C. as OTS 63-11140.)

Collected papers of a conference convened by the Institute of Geography at the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences in December, 1953, to study the sukhovei or dry wind. Contains a bibliography of 415 papers on sukhovei from the period 1917-1955. The editor regards this volume as the definitive work on this atmospheric phenomenon.

81. Edwards, E.

1961. Lost oases along the Carrizo. Westernlore Press, Los Angeles. 126 p.

A descriptive bibliography of the Colorado Desert, p. [53]-104.

82. Egypt. National Research Council

1952- Classified list of Egyptian scientific papers published in 1954. 1951-1953. 3 vols.

83. Ellenberg, H.

1959. Über den wassenhaushalt tropischer nebeloasen in der küstenwüste Perus. Geobotanische Forshungs-Institut Rübel, Berichte, p. 47-74.

Comprises a bibliography on mist deserts.

84. Engel, C. G. and R. P. Sharp

1958. Chemical data on desert varnish. Geological Society of America, Bulletin 69:487-518.

41 references, p. 517.518.

85. English, P. W.

1966. City and village in Iran: settlement and economy in the Kirman Basin. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison. 204 p.

Considerable data on climate, soils, crops, land and water ownership in this scholarly work. Bibliography: p. 181-191.

86. Frickson, F. F. et 21.

1965. U. S. Army area handbook for Peru. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. '07 p. Bibliography: p. 661-686.

87. Fantoli, A.

1952. Le Pioggie della Libia, con particolare riguardo alle zone di avvaloramento. Ministero dell'Africa Italiana, Ispettorato Meteorologico. Rome. 528 p. Meteorological bibliography on Libya and adjacent regions (arranged by country), p. 513-521.

88. Ferreira, H. A.
1957. Bibliografia meteorológica et geofísica de Angola. Angola,
Serviço Meteorológico, Luanda. 14 p.

89. Field, H.

1953- Bibliography on Southwestern Asia. University of Miami 1962. Press, Coral Gables, Florida.

I: 3,016 anthropogeographical and natural history titles, and author index; II: 3,292 titles; III: 6,661 titles; IV: 12,149 titles; V: 6,739 titles; VI: 8,364 titles; VII: 7,492 titles. Cumulative subject index to Bibliographies I-V, and another covering VI-VII. These indices are in 3 parts for each cumulation: anthropogeography, zoology, botany. Coverage: Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Aden, Dhufar, Oman, Trucial Oman Coast, Qatar Peninsula, Bahrain Island, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, Caucasus, Afghanistan, and West Pakistan.

90. Fisher, W. G.

1963. The Middle East; a physical, social, and regional geography. 5th ed. Methuen, London. 568 p.

One of the more useful geographic works that treat the Arabian desert area. This volume outlines the general geology, surficial features, and climatic conditions in the region. Bibliography: p. 553-559.

- 91. Fraser, I. S.
  - 1958. Report on a reconnaissance survey of the landforms, soils and present land use of the Indus Plains, West Pakistan: a survey conducted by the Resources Survey Division, Photographic Survey Corporation, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, in cooperation with the Central Soil Conservation Organization, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of Pakistan (a Colombo Plan Co-operative Project). 401 p. The most valuable single reference on the landforms and general features of the entire Indus River basin. Includes bibliographies.
- 92. Free, E.E.
  - 1911. The movement of soil material by wind, with a bibliography of eolian geology by S. C. Stuntz and E. F. Free. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils, Bulletin 68: 1-173.
- 93. French Somaliland. Service des Travaux Publics
  1960. Bibliographie géologique et minière (1930-59). (Geologic
  and mining bibliography.) Djibouti.
- 94. Fuller, W. H.
  1963. Reactions of nitrogenous fertilizers in calcareous soils.

  Journal of Agricultural and Food Chem stry 11:188-193.
  38 references.
- 95. Furon, R.
  1960. Géologie de l'Afrique. Payot, Paris.
  A basic guide to the geological literature on Africa.
- 96. Ganji, M. H.
  1954. A contribution to the climatology of Iran. Clark University, Worcester, Mass. Ph.D. dissertation. 334 p.
  This general discussion of the climate of Iran presents climatic data and a bibliography.
- 97. Ganssen, R.

  1963. Südwest-Afrika, böden und bodenkultur. Verlag von
  Dietrich Reimer, Berlin. 160 p.
  Bibliography: p. 125-127 (46 references).

- 98. Geological Survey of India
  - 1938. Geographical index to the Memoirs, v. 1-54; and Records, v. 1-65, of the Geological Survey of India. 576 p.
- 99. Geological Survey of India
  - 1943. Catalogue of publications and index of geological maps of the Geological Survey of India up to June 1941. Memoirs 77. 114 p.
- 100. Geological Survey of Pakistan

1965. List of reports issued (as of 31st January 1965). Quetta. 8 p.

A basic source of information on all reports published by the Geological Survey. See Offield (1964) for a general bibliography of geology of Pakistan and the PANSDOC reference lists (Pakistan National Scientific and Technical Documentation Center, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1965) on nongeologic subjects.

- 101. Geological Survey of South West Africa
  - n.d. Bibliography of geology of South West Africa. Windhoek. (unpublished)

An unpublished bibliography which contains references to nearly every work on the surficial features of South West Africa. Periodic additions make this bibliography a most useful source of information.

- 102. German Geological Mission to Afghanistan
  - 1964. Bibliography of the geology of Afghanistan up to 1964. Kabul. 18 p.
- 103. Gerth, H.
  - 1955. Geologie von Sudamerika. Gebrüder Borntraeger, Berlin. A good summary of the geology of the continent with maps, cross sections, and bibliography. See Jenks (1956) for additional geological information.
- 104. Ghani, A.R.
  - 1951. Pakistan: a select bibliography. Pakistan Association for the Advancement of Science, University Institute of Chemistry, Lahore. 339 p.
- 105. Gleeson, T.A.
  - 1952. Bibliography of the meteorology of the Mediterranean, Middle East and South Asia areas. Florida State University, Department of Meteorology, Scientific Report 1 (Appendix). 37 p.

-19-

#### 106. Good, R.

1964. The geography of the flowering plants. 3rd ed. John Wiley, New York. 518 p. BA46(2)7961.

A revised two-part edition with updated information. The first part contains 15 chapters on the floristic regions of the world; the second contains 8 chapters covering factors of distribution and the theory of tolerance. Includes a bibliography of 838 references and an index of plant names.

# 107. Gould, S. H., ed.

1961. Sciences in Communist China; a symposium presented at the New York meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, December 26-27, 1960. American Association for the Advancement of Science, Publication 68. 872 p.

While neither the chapters nor their bibliographies are arranged by geographical areas, so that references pertaining to deserts cannot easily be retrieved, there are substantial bibliographies included for sections covering "Science and Society," "Biological and Medical Sciences," "Atmospheric and Earth Sciences," "Mathematics and the Physical Sciences," and "Engineering Sciences and Electronics," and the book does include a geographical index.

# 107a. Groot, J. J. and C. R. Groot

1948. An annotated bibliography on the environment of desert and semi-desert areas of western Africa.

U. S. Department of the Army, Quartermaster General, Research and Development, Branch,
Environmental Protection Series Report 128. 96 p.
592 references. Regional studies include Algeria, Mauritania,
Niger, Sudan. Other topics: Bibliographies, geology, landforms, hudrography, itineraries and transportation problems,
climate, flora and fauna, agriculture, ethnography, and health.

# 108. Guest, E.

1966. Flora of Iraq. Vol. I: Introduction to the flora. An account of the geology, soils, climate, and ecology of Iraq with gazetteer, glossary and bibliography, with assistance from Ali Al-Rawi. Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Agriculture. 213 p., maps.

This is the best concise description of the desert flora of Iraq available. It also includes brief descriptions of Irano-Turanian and Saharo-Sindian regions. The bibliography is comprehensive and the gazetteer and glossary are valuable additions.

- 109. Guest, E. R. and R. A. Blaylock
  1956. Botanical bibliography of Iraq. Kew. 10 p.
- 110. Guinea Lopez, E., see E. Hernandez-Pacheco et al., 1949
- 111. Gupta, R. K.

  1966. Bibliography on the ecology (synecology and phytosociology) of the arid and semi-arid regions of India.

  Excerpta Botanica, B, 7(3):178-190.
- 112. Hadač, E.

  1966. Bibliographia phytosociologica: Iraq. Excerpta
  Botanica, B, 7(2):102-104.
- 113. Hanelt, P.

  1964. Bibliographia phytosociologicae: China. Excerpta
  Botanica, B, 6(2):106-134.
- 114. Harmon, R.W. and C. B. Pollard

  1948. Bibliography of animal venoms. University of Florida

  Press, Gainesville. 340 p.
- 115. Harmsen, G. W. and D. A. van Schreven
  1955. Mineralization of organic nitrogen in soils. Advances
  in Agronomy 7:299-398.
  A review. Several hundred references.
- 116. Harris, C.D.
  1962. Geography, resources and natural conditions in the Soviet Union, an annotated bibliography of selected basic books in Russian. University of Chicago, Department of Geography. 45 p. mimeo.
- 117. Harris, G. L.
  1957. Egypt. Human Relations Area File, New Haven. 370 p.
  Bibliography: p. 354-365.
- 118. --1958a. Iraq: its people, its society, its culture. Human Relations
  Area File Press, New Haven. 350 p.
  Bibliography: p. 331-338.

119. Harris, G. L.

1958b. Jordan, its people, its society, its culture. Grove Press, Inc., New York. 246 p., maps.

This interdisciplinary appraisal constitutes a comprehensive summary of all phases of Jordanian life, with the emphasis on cultural rather than physical geography. Bibliography: p. 235-237.

120. Harshberger, J. W.

1911. Phytogeographic survey of North America. G. E. Stechert and Company, New York. 790 p.

A comprehensive report on the vegetation of North America based upon the best knowledge available at the time. About 4 pages of the extensive bibliography are devoted to desert vegetation.

121. Hayward, H. E. and C. H. Wadleigh

1949. Plant growth on saline and alkali soils. Advances in Agronomy 1:1-38.

A review. References: p. 35-38.

122. Heath, J. O.

1965. Bibliography of reports resulting from U. S. Geological Survey participation in the U. S. Technical Assistance Program, 1940-65. U. S. Geological Survey, Bulletin 1193. 51 p.

Covers several desert areas.

123. Hernandez-Pacheco, E. et al.

1949. El Sahara español, estudio geológico, geográfico, y botánico. Instituto de Estudios Africanos, Madrid. 808 p.

A comprehensive discussion of the Spanish Sahara supported by good bibliographies. Part IV, Geobotany, is an important 175-page study by E. Guinea Lopez, with a review of the literature.

124. Hill, R.W.

1959. A bibliography of Libya. University of Durham, Department of Geography, Research Paper 1. 100 p.

A useful bibliography of Libyan studies with emphasis on geographic reports.

125. Holdsworth, M.

1961. Soviet African studies, 1918-1959; an annotated bibliography. Distributed for the Royal Institute of International Affairs by Oxford University Press. 2 parts.

125a. Hoogstraal, H.

1956. African Ixodoidea. I: Ticks of the Sudan (with special references to Equatoria Province and with preliminary reviews of the genera Boophilus, Margaropus, and Hyalomma). U. S. Department of the Navy, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D.C., Research Report NM 005 050.29.07. 1101 p.

Bibliography of 1880 references: p. 912-1101.

126. Horecky, P. L., ed.

1962. Basic Russian publications, an annotated bibliography on Russia and the Soviet Union. University of Chicago Press, Chicago. 313 p.

A good selection of Russian publications on all aspects of the Soviet Union. Pages 25-48 constitute chapter II, entitled "The Land." Other chapters deal with people, economy, social structure, etc.

127. Hudson, A.E.

1938. Kazakh social structure. Yale University Publications in Anthropology 20. 109 p. Bibliography: p. 106-109.

128. Hume, W.F.

1925- Geology of Egypt. Government Press, Cario. 4 vols. 1939.

Bibliographics (a. r., pp. 1, pp. 221, 200). Government Soil (19(2)).

Bibliographies (e.g., v. 1, p. 221-288). See also Said (1962).

129. Humlum, J.

1959. La geographie de l'Afghanistan, étude d'un pays aride.
(The geography of Afghanistan.) Scandinavian University
Book, Oslo. 421 p.

A fairly good standard geography of Afghanistan which provides a summary of the physiography, climate, and allied topics. Bibliography: p. 385-396.

130. Hunziker, J. H.

1952. Las comunidades vegetales de la Cordillera de la Rioja. Revista de Investigaciones Agrícolas 6:167-196.

Important account of the vegetation of the northwestern Monte and arid Cordillera. It includes a list of 273 plant species of the region, literature, and photographs.

131. Hurst, E.

1942. The poison plants of New South Wales. Compiled under direction of the Poison Plants Committee of New South Wales. The Snelling Printing Works, Sydney. 498 p. Bibliography: p. 433-468.

132. Hutchinson, J.

1946. A botanist in southern Africa. P. R. Gawthorn, Ltd., London. 686 p. BA 25(12)37424.

The final part of this 5-part publication reviews South African botanical literature, p. 554-608.

133. Ibrahim, A. and A. R. el Nasri

1965. Sudan bibliography, 1959-1963. Sudan Notes and Records 46:130-166.

Supplements Nasri's Bibliography of the Sudan, 1938-1958 (q.v.)

134. Indacochea G., A. J.

1946. Bibliografía climatológica del Perú. Instituto Geológico del Perú, Boletín 4. 81 p. MGA 2:10-156.

135. India. Meteorological Department

1960. Symposium on monsoons of the world. Manager of Publications, Government of India, New Delhi. 270 p. MGA 12:10-59.

A review of the problem as it stood in 1958, with many references to the Indian subcontinent. References throughout.

136. Institut Equatorial de Recherches et d'Etudes Geologiques et Minières, Brazzaville

1961. Bibliographie géologique et minière de l'Afrique Equatoriale Française. Direction des Mines et de la Géologie de l'Afrique Equatoriale Française. 136a. Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Naturales

1967. Información bibliográfica de recursos naturales, 1945-1965. En colaboración con Centro Nacional de Información y Documentación (CENID) del Consejo de Rectores de las Universidades Chilenas. Santiago de Chile. 294 p.

In addition to bibliographical information about such topics as soils, minerals, hydrology, flora and fauna, geography, geology, and geomorphology, this model publication includes indices to authors, institutions, companies, localities, and sources cited in the bibliography itself. 1255 references.

- 137. Instituto Mexicano de Recursos Naturales Renovables
  1955. Problemas de las zonas áridas de México. Biblioteca
  Central de la Ciudad Universitaria. 262 p.
- 138. --- --1955- Los recursos naturales de México. 3 vols.
  1961.

Extensive bibliographies in each volume. Volume 2, for instance, on Suelo y agua, has a bibliography extending from p. 89-145, plus a list of studies on file in the archives of the Secretaria de Recursos Hidraulicos, arranged by states (Sonora, p. 179; Baja California, 148-149; Chihuahua, 153-156, etc.)

139. International Association of Scientific Hydrology 1958a. Land erosion. General Assembly of Toronto, Proceedings 1.

The references in this and the following are useful guides to world literature on these topics.

- 1964a. Land erosion, precipitation, hydrometry, soil moisture.

  General Assembly of Berkeley. Publication 65. 471 p.
- 141. --- 1958b. Surface waters. General Assembly of Toronto, Proceedings 3.
- 1964b. Symposium: surface waters. General Assembly of
  Berkeley. Publication 63. 615 p.
  The many references to world literature in the 1958 publication,
  above, are up-dated by the more recent information included in
  this later work.

143. International Geographical Union, Commission on Coastal Sedimentation

1956. Report on the Commission on Coastal Sedimentation.
International Geographical Congress, 18th, Rio de
Janeiro, 9th General Assembly. 140 p.
Contains a bibliography for 1952-1954, a list of institutions
interested in coastal work, and brief reports of work in progress
or recently completed on the coasts of each country.

144. ---

1960. Bibliography 1955-58. Louisiana State University,
Baton Rouge, Coastal Studies Institute, Contribution
60-2. 148 p.
Second bibliography in the series.

145. International Geographical Union, Commission on Coastal Geomorphology

1964. Bibliography 1959-1963. Københavns Universitets, Geografiske Institut, Publication 63. 68 p.
Third bibliography in the series.

146. Israel, Research Council

1953. Desert research; proceedings of the International Symposium held in Jerusalem, May 7-14, 1952, sponsored by the Research Council of Israel and Unesco. Research Council of Israel, Special Publication 2. 641 p.

A somewhat dated but still useful compilation of papers on many aspects of desert research, largely pertinent to the Middle East. Bibliographies for each paper.

147. Istituto Agronomico per l'Africa Italiana

1953. Contributo ad una bibliografia italiana su Eritrea e
Somalia con particolare riferimento all'agricoltura ed
argomenti affini (fino al dicembre 1952). Firenze. 239 p.
A comprehensive bibliography pertaining to Italian studies in
Eritrea and Somalia. Useful to ecology and more so to agriculture.

148. Jaeger, E.C.

1957. The North American deserts. Stanford University Press, Palo Alto. 308 p. Bibliography: p. 299-302.

149. Jenks, W. F., ed.

1956. Handbook of South American geology. Geological Society of America, Memoir 65. 378 p. Bibliographies.

150. Kasapligil, B.

1955. A bibliography on the botany and forestry of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Expanded Technical Assistance Program of FAO. Amman. 17 p.

- 151. Keast, A., R. L. Crocker, and C. S. Christian, eds.
  1959. Biogeography and ecology in Australia. W. Junk,
  The Hague. 640 p. (Monographiae Biologicae 8)
  Extensive chapter reference lists.
- 152. Keldani, E. H.

1941. A bibliography of geology and related sciences concerning Egypt up to the end of 1939. Government Press, Cairo. 428 p.

153. King, C.A.M.

1966. Techniques in geomorphology. St. Martin's Press, New York. 342 p.

The most recent references provided pertain approximately to 1962.

154. King, L.C.

1967. Morphology of the earth; a study and synthesis of world scenery. 2nd ed. Hafner, New York. 726 p.
Has an extensive bibliography (p. 683-709), with emphasis on geology and geomorphology.

155. King, L. J.

1966. Weeds of the world. Interscience publishers, New York. 526 p.

An excellent discussion of the weeds of the world, beginning with a general outline of the characteristics and life cycles of weeds, and their harmful effects. The second part includes a classification of herbicides, and a discussion of their mode of action, uses of herbicides, and the nonchemical control of weeds. Includes extensive bibliographical listings.

156. l'ing, P. B.

1947. Carta geológica de la parte septentrional de la República Mexicana. (Geologic map of the northern part of the Republic of Mexico.) Cartas Geológicas y Mineras de la República Mexicana, no. 3. 24 p.

This map and report on the northern part of Mexico provides an index to previous geological mapping in the country, a useful bibliography, and information on mapping agencies.

157. Kirmiz, J. P.

1962. Adaptation to desert environment; a study on the Jerboa, rat and man. Buterworths, London. 168 p. Bibliography: p. 149-157.

158. Köhler, J.

1962. Deutsche dissertationen über Afrika; ein verzeichnis für die jahres 1918-1959. K. Schroeder, Bonn. A topical arrangement.

159. Korovin, E. P.

1961- Rastitel'nost Srednei Azii. 2nd ed. Akademiia Nauk 1962. Uzbek S.S.R., Tashkent. 2 vols. Originally published in 1934. This important contribution to Russian botanical literature on the vegetation of Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan has an extensive bibliography in this greatly enlarged edition.

160. Krader, L.

1963. Peoples of Central Asia. University of Indiana Press,
Bloomington. 319 p.
Bibliography: p. 279-303.

161. Kramer, H. P.

1952. A selective annotated bibliography on the climatology of Northwest Africa. Meteorological Abstracts and Bibliography 3(1):37-79.

This extensive bibliography itself designates further bibliographic sources by coding pertinent entries. 302 references.

162. Kramer, P. J.

1944. Soil moisture in relation to plant growth. Botanical Review 10(9):525-559.

This general review of literature on soil moisture covers conditions of desert environment and includes very useful information on the relation of soil moisture to plant growth. Includes a bibliography of 108 titles.

163. Kreeb, K.

1961. Bibliographia phytosociologica: Iraq. Excerpta Botanica, B, 3(1):78.

164. Kuchler, A.W.

1967. Vegetation mapping. The Ronald Press Company, New York. 472 p.

Has excellent bibliography.

165. Langman, I. K.

1964. A selected guide to the literature on the flowering plants of Mexico. University of Pennsylvania Press. 1015 p.

A comprehensive listing of references relating to the flora of Mexico.

166. Lee, D. H. K.

1963. Human factors in desert development. In C. Hodge and P. C. Duisberg, eds., Aridity and man. American Association for the Advancement of Science, Publication 74:339-367.

Foremost authority on tropical housing states that mechanical heating and cooling are substituted for design modification in dwellings of hot and dry United States. Bibliography: p. 365-367 (30 references).

167. Leithead, C. S. and A. R. Lind

1964. Heat stress and heat disorders. Cassell & Company, London. 304 p.

Bibliography: p. 257-271.

168. Leopold, L. V., M. G. Wolman, and J. P. Miller

1964. Fluvial processes in geomorphology. W. H. Freeman, San Francisco. 522 p.

The best available text on this general subject. It serves as an excellent guide to the pertinent literature because the work is essentially based upon previously published separate reports on fluvial processes.

169. Linchevsky, A. and A. V. Prozorovsky

1949. The basic principles of the distribution of the vegetation of Afghanistan. Kew Fulletin 1949(2):179-214.
BA 24(5)13218.

This excellent translation by H K. A. Shaw of a valuable book provides the best available information on the vegetation of Afghanistan. Covers the desert vegetation very well, gives the distribution of vegetational communities, and includes a bibliography and maps.

170. Little, E. C. S. and G. W. Ivens

1965. The control of brush by herbicides in tropical and subtropical grassland. Herbage Abstracts 35(1):1-12.

A very good review of various methods used for control of brush. Although oriented toward tropical and subtropical grassland, the materials and methods discussed are also applicable to desert conditions. Includes a bibliography of 179 references.

171. Liu, J.C.

1930. Important bibliography on the taxonomy of Chinese plants. Peking Society of Natural History, Bulletin 4(3):17-32. BA 6(1)2109.

Cites the principal papers containing descriptions of Chinese plants and, in most cases, gives the approximate number of new Chinese plants described, so that some idea of the value of the work can be obtained.

172. Lobova, E. V.

1960. Pochvy pustynnoi zony S.S.S.R. Akademiia Nauk S.S.S.R. 362 p.

Bibliography: p. 351-363.

173. Lust, J.

1964. Index Sinicus, a catalogue of articles relating to China in periodicals and other collective publications, 1920-1955.
W. Heffer and Sons, Ltd., Cambridge, England. 663 p.
Section on Sinkiang, p. 546-172.

-30-

174. Lydolph, P. E.

1964. The Russian sukhovey. Association of American Geographers, Annals 54:291-309.

The sukhovei is a dry wind of the Russian plains, important for its desiccating effects on crops. This system has been extensively studied by Russian climatologists, and Lydolph reviews the system in an article in English. Bibliography: p. 309.

大学の一個などのでは、一個ないではないできないかったいからしているとうないとうない

- 175. Macro, E.
  - 1958. Bibliography of the Arabian peninsula. University of Miami Press, Coral Gables, Florida. 14+80 p.
- 176. --1960. Bibliography of Yemen, and notes on Mocha. University of Miami Press, Coral Gables, Florida. 63 p.
- 177. Magin, G. B., Jr. and L. E. Randall
  1960. Review of literature on evaporation suppression. U.S.
  Geological Survey, Professional Paper 272-C.
- 178. Maichel, K.

1962- Guide to Russian reference books. Hoover Institution
1964. on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University
Press, 2 vols.

Volume 1 lists general bibliographies and reference books; the second volume contains bibliographies published in the fields of Soviet history, world history, auxiliary historical sciences, enthnography, and geography. This is one of the most exhaustive, up-to-date bibliographies of its kind. Annotated.

- 179. Margat, J.
  1958. Bibliographie hydrogeologique du Maroc, 1905-1957.
  Ed. du Service Geologique du Maroc, Rabat, Notes et
  Mémoires 142. 63 p.
- 1964. Guide bibliographique d'hydrogéologie. Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières, Paris, Publication, ser. Hydrogéologie. 113 p.

Only the more important and most recent references have been included, the greater part being later than 1950.

- 181. Martinez, M.
  - 1936. Plantas útiles de México. 2nd ed. México. 400 p. This excellent reference replaces an earlier edition published in 1928. Lists the most useful plants of Mexico alphabetically by common name, with a bibliography for each. Includes information on where they grow, their cultivation, chemical composition, industrial application, food value, and medicinal value. Includes many drawings and photographs.
- 182. ----
  - 1959. Plantas útiles de la flora mexicana. [3rd ed.?]
    Ediciones Botas, México, D.F. 621 p.

    Descriptions and discussion on useful plants other than those commonly cultivated. Bibliography.
- 183. Masson, H.
  - 1954. La rosée et les possibilités de son utilisation. Institut des Hautes Etudes, L'Ecole Supérieure des Sciences, Dakar, Senegal, Annales. 44 p.

A general review of the literature on dew and the instrumentation for measuring it. An extensive bibliography is included.

- 184. See item 147.
- 185. Maximov, N. A
  - 1929. The plant in relation to water. Authorized English translation, edited, with notes, by R. H. Yapp.
    George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London. 451 p.
    One of the earlier comprehensive studies of the physiological basis of drought resistance. It provides a great deal of fundamental information on plant-water relations, such as absorption of water by the plant, loss of water by the plant, and water balance and drought resistance of plants, particularly the chapter on xerophytes (p. 249-283). Bibliography: p. 403-434.
- 186. McGill, J. T.

  1960. Selected bibliography of coastal geomorphology of the world. Los Angeles. 50 p.

  966 references, principally those used in the preparation of McGill's recent (1958) map of coastal landforms of the world. Citations are topical and regional, many of the latter covering more than the coastal portion of the area.

187. Meeuse, A.D. J.

1962. The Cucurbitaceae of southern Africa. Bothalia 8(1): 1-111. BA 40(6)24609.

Reviews previous taxonomic studies of the Cucurbitaceae (an important group of plants in southern Africa) and discusses their economic importance. Includes a key for identification of species.

188. Meigs, P.

1966. Geography of coastal deserts. Unesco, Paris. Arid Zone Research 28. 140 p., 15 maps.

Identifies the world's coastal deserts in the text and on 15 maps. Discusses in detail climate and terrain. No data for the off-shore areas. Bibliography: p. 134-140.

189. Merrill, E.D. and E. H. Walker

1938. A bibliography of eastern Asiatic botany. Harvard University, Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts. 719 p.

A valuable reference. See Walker (1960) for continuation.

190. Miagkov, N. I.

1957. Bibliograficheskii ukazatel'literatury po klimatu
Turkmenii. (Bibliography on the climate of the
Turkmen Republic.) Upravlenie Gidrometsluzhby
Turkmenskoi S.S.R. Ashkhabadskaia Gidrometeorologicheskaia Observatoriia, Ashkhabad. 104 p.
MGA 11:8-295.

191. Middleton, C.

1965. Bechuanaland; a bibliography. University of Cape Town, School of Librarianship. 37 p.

192. Miller, A. H. and R. C. Stebbins

1964. Lives of desert animals in Joshua Tree National Monument. University of California Press, Berkeley. 452 p. Bibliography: p. 435-441.

193. Misra, R.

1955. Progress of plant ecological studies in India. University of Saugar, Botanical Society, Bulletin 7(2):90-101. BA 30(12)33660.

The chief value of this paper is its bibliography of 177 entries.

194. Mogadiscio. Camera di Commercio, Industria et Agricoltura della Somalia

1958. Bibliografia somala. Scuola Tipografica Missione Cattolica. 135 p.

195. Mohr, P.A.

1964(?) The geology of Ethiopia. University College of Addis Ababa Press, Asmara. 268 p.

A modern and authoritative summary of the general geology of Ethiopia.

196. Monod, T.

1957. Les grandes divisions chorologiques de l'Afrique.
(The large mapping divisions of Africa.) Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa / Scientific Council for Africa, Publication 24. 147 p.

Contains an extensive bibliography (p. 127-137).

197. Monteith, J. L.

1957. Dew. Royal Meteorological Society, Quarterly Journal 83:322-341.

An excellent review of the process important to dew. 36 references.

198. Morello, J.

1955- Estudios botánicos en las regiones aridas de la Argentina.

1956. Revista Agronómica del Noroeste Argentino 1:301-370, 385-524; 2:79-152.

Bibliography.

199. Muller, D. J.

1953. The Orange River from the confluence of the Vaal and Orange Rivers to the mouth of the Orange in the Atlantic Ocean; a bibliography. University of Cape Town, School of Librarianship. 21 p.

An excellent bibliography.

200. Muñoz Cristi, J.

1955. Bibliografía geológica de Chile (1927-53). Universidad de Chile, Santiago de Chile, Instituto de Geológica, Publicación 5. 121 p.

A classified, partly annotated list of over 600 titles on the geology of Chile.

201. el Nasri, A. R.

1962. A bibliography of the Sudan, 1938-1958. Oxford University Press, London. 171 p.

202. National Academy of Sciences

1966. Weather and climate modification, problems and prospects. Vol. 2. Research and Development Publication 1350. 198 p.

This study is a comprehensive analysis of the current status of this controversial subject. Includes bibliography (p. 147-159).

203. National Book Centre of Pakistan

1965. Books on Pakistan, a bibliography. 2nd ed. Karachi. 71 p.

204. National Iranian Oil Company

1959. Geological map of Iran, scale 1:2,500,000, with explanatory notes. Tehran.

The explanatory notes that accompany the map include an extensive bibliography of Iranian geology.

205. Nazarevskiy, A., ed.

1957. Kazakhskaya SSR; ekonomiko-geograficheskaya kharakteristika. Gosudarstvennoye Izdatel'stvo Geograficheskoy Literatury, Moskva. 733 p.

A good detailed and comprehensive geographical analysis of the Kazakh Republic, including discussions by region and oblast. Maps, and an extensive bibliography (p. 701-732).

206. Nimmo, W. H. R.

1964. Measurement of evaporation by pans and tanks.

Australian Meteorological Magazine 46:17-53.

MGA 16.7-426.

An excellent general article on the subject of pan evaporation, particularly with reference to Australia. Numerous references.

207. Novikoff, G.

1964. Contribution a l'étude des relations entre le sol et la végétation halophile de Tunisie. Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique de Tunisie, Annales 34:1-339. Discusses the relationships between the vegetation of the saline

soils that occupy large areas in Tunisia and the principal determining ecological factors. Includes a 9-page bibliography.

# 208. Nuttonson, M. T.

1958. The physical environment and agriculture of Australia with special reference to its winter rainfall regions and to climatic and latitudinal areas analogous to Israel.

American Institute of Crop Ecology, Washington, D.C. 1124 p. MGA 9.10-96.

One of several studies compiled by Nuttonson (see his 1961a, b, and c) featuring excellent general discussions comparing characteristics of various arid regions to Israel. All include substantial bibliographies.

#### 209. ---

1961a. Introduction to North Africa and a survey of the physical environment and agriculture of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia with special reference to their regions containing areas climatically and latitudinally analogous to Israel. (Vol. 1 of a Survey of North African Agro-Climatic Counterparts of Israel). American Institute of Crop Ecology, Washington, D. C. 608 p.

#### 210. --- ---

1961b. Physical environment and agriculture of Libya and Egypt with special reference to their regions containing areas climatically and latitudinally analogous to Israel. (Vol. 2 of a Survey of North African Agro-Climatic Counterparts of Israel). American Institute of Crop Ecology, Washington, D. C. 452 p. Bibliography: p. 439-452.

#### 211. ---

1961c. The physical environment and agriculture of the Union of South Africa with special reference to its winter-rainfall regions containing areas climatically and latitudinally analogous to Israel. A study based on official records, material, and reports of the Department of Agriculture and of other government and provincial agencies of the Union of South Africa. American Institute of Crop Ecc ogy. Washington, D. C. 459 p.

Bibliography: p. 452-459.

- 212. Oberdorfer, E.
  - 1961. Bibliographia phytosociologica: Chile. Excerpta Botanica, B, 3(1):79-80.
- 213. Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer 1962(?)- Bulletin Bibliographique de Pédologie. 1, 1962(?)-to date. ORSTOM, Paris.

References on a variety of aspects of soil science are abstracted or annotated (in French). Many related to ORSTOM missions in arid lands.

- 214. Offield, T.W.
  - 1964. Preliminary bibliography and index of the geology of Pakistan. Geological Survey of Pakistan, Records 12(1).
- 215. Oppenheimer, H. R.
  - 1961. Essai d'une révision des trefles de la Palestine. Société Botanique de France, Pulletin 108(1/2):47-71. BA 38(5)19860.

Abundant references to the literature on Trifolium and a bibliography of 53 citations.

- 216. Orni, E. and E. Efrat
  - 1966. Geography of Israel. 2nd ed., rev. Israel Program for Scientific Translations, Jerusalem. 363 p.

The first geography of Israel in English, translated from Hebrew. Comprehensive and particularly well done are the sections on physical geography. Valuable though brief information on the Negev is dispersed throughout the text. Includes a useful bibliography (p. 333-344).

- 217. Orton, R. B.
  - 1964. The climate of Texas and the adjacent Gulf waters.
    U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
    195 p.

Bibliographies.

- 218. Ozenda, P.
  - 1958. Flore du Sahara septentrional et central. Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris. 486 p. BA 33(8)30868.

One of the best descriptions of vegetation and conditions of the Sahara. Part III includes definitions of botanical terms used, a bibliography, and an alphabetical index of families, genera, and synonyms.

-37-

219. Pakistan Food and Agriculture Council

1960. Soil erosion and its control in arid and semiarid zones.

Proceedings of the Karachi symposium, November 1957, held under the joint auspices of the Council and Unesco.

Karachi. 400 p.

An excellent assemblage of reports on soil erosion, dune migration, weathering, etc., with basic data not otherwise available. Includes bibliographies.

- 220. Pakistan National Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre 1957. Sediment control in rivers, canals, and reservoirs. Karachi. Bibliography 18.
- 221. --- 1958. Dams and reservoirs. Karachi. Bibliography 75.
- 222. --1959. Flood control, a select bibliography (1900-1958). Karachi.
  Bibliography 101. 116 p.
- 223. --- 1960. Engineering geology. Karachi. Bibliography 212.
- 224. --1961. Scientific and technical periodicals of Pakistan.
  Bibliography 303. 12 p.
- 225. --- 1965. List of PANSDOC bibliographies. Karachi. 27 p.
- 226. Palmer, E.1966. The plains of Camdeboo. Collins, London. 320 p.A popular discussion of the Karroo, with an excellent bibliography.
- 227. Patai, R.
  1957. Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, an annotated bibliography.
  Human Relations Area Files, New Haven. 289 p.
- 228. Paulsen, O.
  1912. Studies on the vegetation of the Transcaspian lewlands.
  The Second Danish Pamir Expedition. Boghandel-Nordisk
  Forlag, Copenhagen. 279 p.

A still valuable and comprehensive report on an area extending from the Caspian Sea to Lake Balkhash, characterized by deserts of moving sand. Includes bibliography.

- 229. Paylore, P.
  - 1966. Seven ""e years of arid-lands research at The University of A. Zona: a selective bibliography, 1891-1965.
    University of Arizona, Office of Arid Lands Research.
    95 p.
- 230. Peters, J.A.
  - 1959. A bibliography and index of Karl P. Schmidt's papers on coral snakes. Copeia 2:192-196.
- 231. Peterson, A.D.
  - 1957. Bibliography on the climate of Iran. U. S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D.C. 26Bp.BC-31. 28 p.
- 232. Petrov, M. P.
  - 1939. Ecology of desert plant culture (translated title).

    Voprosy Ekologii i Biotsenologii 5/7:3-39. BA 15(8)16414.

    Reviews work at the Repetek Sandy Desert Station in the southeast Kara-Kum Desert. Includes a bibliography of 65 titles.
- 233. Phillips, J.
  - 1956. Aspects of the ecology and productivity of some of the more arid regions of southern and eastern Africa.
    Vegetatio 7(1):38-68. BA 32(7)22191.

Describes the drier regions of southern and eastern Africa, including the Namib, Karroo, and Kalahari. Includes a hibliography of about 150 references.

- 234. Phillips, P.G.
  - 1954. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; prolegomena to a technical assitance program. University of Chicago, Department of Geography, Research paper 34. 191 p. Bibliography: p. 190-191.
- 235. Pickwell, G.
  - 1939. Deserts. Whittlesey House, London; McGraw-Hill, New York. 174 p.

A popular book, with brief bibliography on deserts, desert plants and animals.

- 236. Pierce, R.A.
  - 1966. Soviet Central Asia, a bibliography. University of California, Center for Slavic and East European Studies.
    3 vols.
  - Pt. 1, 1558-1866; pt. 2, 1867-1917; pt. 3, 1917-1966.

## 237. Pithawalla, M. B.

1953. The problem of Baluchistan; development and conservation of water resources, soils, and natural vegetation.

Pakistan Ministry of Economic Affairs, Karachi. 166 p.
A good review paper on the soils and water resources of this region with data on drainage features and soil erosion. Bibliography: p. 153-162.

#### 238. ---

1959. A physical and economic geography of Sind (the Lower Indus Basin). Aage Kadam Printery, Karachi. 389 p. Bibliography: p. 375-389.

## 239. Plaat, A.F.

1951. List of books and pamphlets in German on South
Africa and South West Africa published after 1914, as
found in the South African Public Library, Cape Town.
University of Cape Town, School of Librarianship. 61 p.
A good bibliography though coverage incomplete. See also Spohr
(1950).

## 240. Plaat, R.R.

1961. Pakistan, a compendium. American Geographical Society, New York, N. Y. 383 p. Includes bibliography.

# 241. Polish Academy of Sciences

1963. Problems of geomorphological mapping. Geographical Studies 46.

This is the best summary paper available on the methods and goals of geomorphological mapping. The arid areas that are incl. led among the regions treated in individual articles are par if Sudan and Morocco. This work contains many references and an appendix which presents the symbols used to depict various types of landforms.

# 242. Poiler, R.M.

1964. Swakopmund and Walvis Bay: a bibliography. University of Cape Town. 29 p.

An excellent compilation, with helpful cross-references.

## 243. Puri, R.K.

1961. Bibliography relating to geology, mineral resources, paleontology, etc., of the Somali Republic. Somali Republic, Survey Report RKP/1, Hargeisa.

A good bibliography on Somalia through the date of publication. For current information on mapping, geological studies, and allied topics, the "Annual Reports" of the Geological Survey Department of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, at Hargeisa, should be consulted. These reports list all current projects and their completion status, and all publications issued during the year involved.

# 244. Ragonese, A.E.

1955. Plantas tóxicas para el ganado en la región central Argentina. Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Facultad de Agronomía, Revista, 3a. ép., 31:133-336. Systematic study of poisonous plants, native and introduced, in central Argentina, with details about their toxic properties. An 18-page bibliography.

# 245. Ragonese, A. E. and R. Martinez Crovetto

1947. Plantas de 'a Argentina con frutos o semillas comestibles. (Indigenous plants of Argentina with edible fruits or seeds.) Revista de Investigaciones Agricolas 1:147-216.

A systematic account of 233 species of Argentine flowering plants with edible seeds or fruits including many of the arid zones. A brief description, many illustrations of the edible parts, special references, and bibliography are given. Particularly useful for a subsistence manual.

# 246. Raheja, P.C.

1966. Aridity and salinity, a survey of soils and land use, p. 43-127. In H. Boyko, ed., Salinity and aridity, new approaches to old problems. W. Junk, The Hague. 408 p. (Monographiae Biologicae 16)

A worldwide survey of salt-affected soils in arid lands, with particularly detailed description of Indian soils, characteristic vegetation, and land use. Includes an extensive bibliography of 261 references.

247. Raynal, R.

1961. Plaines et piedmonts du bassin de la Moulouya (Maroc oriental); étude géomorphologique. Imframar, Rabat. 617 p.

Bibliography: p. 577-586.

248. Rayss, T. and S. Borut

1958. Contribution to the knowledge of soil fungi in Israel.
Mycopathologia 10:142-174.

A list with descriptive notes of 107 species of soil fungi isolated from arid soils of the Judaean Desert and the northern Negev. 40 references.

249. Razumova, L.A.

1963. Izmenenie agrometeorologicheskikh uslovii pod vliianiem polezashchitnogo lesonasazhdeniia. (Changes in agrometeorological conditions due to shelter belts.)
Tsentral'nyi Institut Prognozov, Trudy 131:64-100.
MGA 15:8-72.

250. Reparaz, G. de

1958. La zone aride du Pérou. Geografiska Annaler 40(1): 1-62.

An extensive study of the physical and biological geography of the arid coast, with a good bibliography, p. 60-62.

251. Reynolds, G.W.

1950. The aloes of South Africa. The Trustees, Aloes of South Africa Book Fund, Johannesburg. 520 p. BA 25(11)34386.

Gives extensive information on the Aloe. Part I relates botanical exploration in South Africa and gives a bibliographical history.

252. Rice, M. L.

Bibliography on meteorological articles (1949-1960) to accompany M. Rigby's article, "Meteorology, hydrology, and oceanography," in Sciences in Communist China.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Publication 68:558-601.

253. Riceman, D.S.

1953. Minor element deficiencies and their correction. International Grassland Congress, 6th, 1952, Proceedings 1:710-717.

A review of 49 references to trace-element deficiencies in Australia.

254. Richards, H. G. and R. W. Fairbridge

1965. Annotated bibliography of Quaternary shorelines (1945-1964). Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Special Publication 6. 280 p.

This bibliography covers the world by countries and includes the desert coastal areas. Extremely useful for the coverage of foreign literature.

255. Rikli, M.

1942 - Das pflanzenkleid der Mittelmeerlander. Hans 1948. Huber, Bern. 1418 p. 3 vols.

This important work deals not only with vegetation of the countries bordering the Mediterranean but also of those into which Mediterranean flora is penetrating. An excellent source of information for many vegetational (particularly plantgeographical) problems, as well as for the desertic regions of Iran, Iraq, Arabia, and the Sahara. Hauptliteraturverzeicnnis: v. 3, p. 1114-1309.

256. Robison, T.W.

1958. Phreatophytes. U. S. Geological Survey, Water-Supply Paper 1423. 84 p.

A very comprehensive discussion of phreatophytes in the arid and semiarid portions of the U.S., giving distribution and characteristics. Includes a 4-page bibliography.

257. Rodier, J.

1963. Bibliography of African hydrology. Unesco, Paris. Natural Resources Research 2. 166 p.

Though suffering from lack of an author index, this is otherwise an extremely useful bibliography providing references to most of the important hydrological investigations undertaken in Africa. Arranged by countries under topics such as precipitation, evaporation, run-off, hydrological balance, infiltration, soil moisture, solid transports, groundwater.

258. Rodin, L.E.

1961. Dinamika rastitel nosti pustyn'. (Dynamics of desert vegetation.) Akademiia Nauk S.S.S.R., Botanicheskii Institut. 227 p.

Bibliography: p. 208-221.

259. Rodin, L. E.

1963. Rastitel'nost pustyn' Zapadnoi Turkmenii. (Desert vegetation of West Turkmenistan.) Akademiia Nauk S.S.S.R., Botanicheskii Institut. 309 p. Bibliography: p. 273-294. English contents.

260. Rodinoff, N.R., ed.

1951. Soviet geography, a bibliography. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. 2 vols.

261. Rougerie, G.

1962. Systèmes morphogéniques et familles de modeles dans les zones arides. Centre de Documentation, Paris. 167 p.

Bibliography: p. 74-77 (57 references); p. 157-163 (167 references).

262. Roukens de Lange, E. J

1961. South West Africa, 1946-1960, a selective bibliography.

University of Cape Town, School of Librarianship. 51 p.
322 references. See Welch (1946) for 1919-1946.

263. Roussine, N. and C. Sauvage

1961. Bibliographia phytosociologica: Afrique du Nord. Excerpta Botanica, B, 3(1):34-51.

264. Rozanov, A.N.

1961. Serozems of Central Asia. Israel Program for Scientific Translations, Jerusalem. 550 p. (Translated from the Russian "Serozemy Srednei Azii," published in 1951 by Izdatel'stvo Akademii Nauk S.S.S.R.) Bibliography: p. 497-541.

265. Russell, F. W. and R. S. Scharffenberg

1964. Bibliography of snake venoms and venomous snakes.
Bibliographic Associates, Inc., West Covina, California.

266. Rzhanitsyn, N.A.

1960. Morphological and hydrological regularities of the structure of the river net. U.S. Agricultural Research Service. 380 p.

This report is illustrative of the application of quantitative drainage analysis to hydrologic problems in the U.S.S.R. It contains an extensive bibliography of allied work that has been reported in the Russian literature.

267. Said, R.

1962. The geology of Egypt. Elsevier l'ublishing Company, Amsterdam. 377 p.

A modern and comprehensive survey of the geology of Egypt which provides more current data than the original compendium by Hume (1925-1939). Bibliography: p. 334-348.

268. Sampson, A.W.

1939. Plant indicators: concept and status. Botanical Review 5(3):155-206.

An excellent discussion of plants in relation to climate, soils, grazing use, fire, and other factors. Also good review of literature and an extensive bibliography.

269. Schattner, I.

1962. The lower Jordan Valley, a study in the fluviomorphology of an arid region. The Magness Press, the Hebrew University, Jerusalem. 123 p. (Scripta Hierosolymitana, v. 11)

Bibliography: p. 121-122.

270. Schmidt-Nielsen, K.

1964. Desert animals; physiological problems of heat and water. Oxford University Press, London. 277 p. Bibliography: p. 253-270.

271. Schoeller, H.

1959. Arid zone hydrology: recent developments. Unesco, Paris. Arid Zone Research 12. 125 p. Bibliography: p. 116-125.

272. Schweigger, E.

Die westkiste Sudamerikas im bereich des Perustroms. (The west coast of South America in the vicinity of the Peru Current.) Keysersche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Heidelberg. 513 p. MGA 12.9-6.

240 references.

273. Soltzer, P.

1946. Le climat de l'Algérie. Institut de Météorologie et de Physique du Globe de l'Algérie, Travaux, Hors série. 219 p.

A comprehensive and detailed study of the Algerian climate.

274. Setzer, H.W.

1956a. Mammals of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., Proceedings 106(3377): 447-481.

Bibliography: p. 586-587.

275. --- ---

1956b. Notes on mammals from the Nile Delta region of Egypt. U.S. National Museum, Washington, D.C., Proceedings 102:343-369.

Bibliography: p. 369.

276. Shreve, F.

1942. The desert vegetation of North America. Botanical Review 8(4):195-246.

Thorough literature review.

277. Sibbons, J. L. H.

1962. A contribution to the study of potential evapotranspiration. Geografiska Annaler 44:279-292.

An excellent review article, with bibliographical footnotes throughout.

278. Sinclair, P.C.

1966. A quantitative analysis of the dust devil. University of Arizona, Department of Meteorology. Ph.D. dissertation. 292 p.

Includes bibliography.

279. Singhvi, M. L. and D. S. Srimali

1962. Reference sources in agriculture; an annotated bibliography. Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur. 428 p.

280. Slatyer, R.O. and J. A. Mabbutt

1964. Hydrology of arid and semiarid regions. Sec. 24:1-46.

In V. T. Chow, Handbook of applied hydrology. McGraw-Hill, New York.

117 references, p. 42-46.

281. Snyder, T.E.

1954. Annotated subject-heading bibliography of termites, 1350 B.C. to A.D. 1954. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections 130. 305 p.

282. Snyder, T.E.

1961. Supplement to the annotated, subject-heading bibliography of termites, 1955-1960. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections 143:1-137.

283. South Africa. Weather Bureau

1965. Climate of South Africa, Part 8: General Survey Pretoria. 330 p. MGA 17.1-394.

This volume is a complete discussion of the surface climate of South Africa. "The exhaustive text risg duly documented."

284. Spate, O. H. K.

1957. India and Pakistan. A general and regional geography. 2d ed. Methuen, London. 829 p.

A standard geography text which provides a good summary of the general surficial features of the arid areas in India and West Pakistan. Includes bibliography.

285. Spohr, O.H.

1950. Catalogue of books, pamphlets and periodicals published in German relating to South Africa and South West Africa. University of Cape Town. 71 p.

A rather selective work, but well worth consulting. <u>See also</u> Plaat (1951).

286. Stamp, L.D., ed.

1961. A history of land use in arid regions. Unesco, Paris.
Arid Zone Research 17. 388 p.
Chapter bibliographies.

287. Standing Committee on Library Materials on Africa
1964. Theses on Africa accepted by universities in the United
Kingdom and Ireland. W. Heffer, Cambridge. 74 p.
Comprehensive for its narrow scope.

288. Stephens, C.G. and C. M. Donald

1958. Australian soils and their responses to fertilizers. Advances in Agronomy 10:167-256.

Discusses climate and land use, the relationship of genetic factors to soil fertility, and soil classification. References: p. 253-256.

289. Stevens, P.

1947. Bechuanaland bibliography. University of Cape Town 27 p.

An excellent bibliography of 305 references.

290. Strahler, A.N.

1964. Quantitative geomorphology. Sec. 4-II. In T. V. Chow, ed., Handbook of applied hydrology. McGraw-Hill, New York.

The best single source or guide to the several excellent papers on quantitative techniques that were published by Strahler or his students for the period 1950 to 1960.

291. Taborsky, O. and G. Thuronyi

1960. Annotated bibliography on weather modification.

Meteorological Abstracts and Bibliography 11(12):
2181-2415.

292. Tenri Central Library

1960- Africana; catalogue of books relating to Africa in the Tenri Central Library. Tenri Central Library, Tenri, Japan, Library Series 24- and continuation. An excellent thorough regional bibliography.

293. Terry, R.D.

1955. Bibliography of marine geology and oceanography,
California coast. California Division of Mines, Special
Report 44. 131 p.

Covers sedimentation, submarine topography, beach erosion and its control, marine engineering problems, coastal sand dunes, marine geophysics, salt-water intrusion, and physical and chemical oceanography.

294. Theal, G.M.

1912. Catalogue of books and pamphlets relating to Africa south of the Zambezi, in the English, Dutch, French, and Portuguese languages. Cape Town. 408 p.

An author arrangement, with poor subject and geographical indexes.

- 295. Thornthwaite, C.W.
  - 1931. The climates of North America according to a new classification. Geographical Review 21:633-655. Bibliographical footnotes.
- 296. --- ---
  - 1948. An approach toward a rational classification of climate. Geographical Review 38:55-94.

A key paper in which Thornthwaite advanced the idea of potential evapotranspiration and the methods for computing it. Bibliographical footnotes.

- 297. Thornthwaite, C.W. and F. K. Hare
  - 1965. The loss of water to the air. Meteorological Monographs 6(28):163-180.

An excellent review article on the subject of evapotranspiration, with some discussion of direct methods of measurement. References: p. 179-180.

- 298. Toupet, C.
  - 1962. Orientation bibliographique sur la Mauritanie. Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Bulletin, ser. B, 24:594-613. An extremely useful bibliography of work in Mauritania.
- 298a. Travis, B.V. and R. M. Labadan
  - 1967. Arthropods of medical importance in Asia and the European USSR. Pt. 1: Introductory and explanatory material; data on mosquitoes. Pt. 2: Data on Arthropods other than mosquitoes. U. S. Army Natick Laboratories, Technical Report 67-65-ES. 694 p.

Like Travis, Mendoza, and Labadan (1967), below, for Africa, this Report covers large desert areas of Asia and the European U.S.S.R., including the Middle East and Soviet Central Asia. Literature cited: mosquitoes, p. 273-322; black flies, p. 340-343; sand flies, p. 370-379; midges, p. 404-406; horse flies, p. 488-494; non-biting flies, p. 508-509; fleas, p. 576-586; Hemiptera, p. 590-591; urticating and vesicating arthropods, p. 599; ticks, p. 643-655; mites, p. 672-675; miscellaneous arthropods, p. 683-684.

299. Travis, B.V., C.E. Mendoza, and R. M. Labadan

1967. Arthropods of medical importance in Africa. Pt. 1: Introductory and explanatory material; data on mosquitoes. Pt. 2: Data on Arthropods other than mosquitoes. U. S. Army Natick Laboratories, Technical Report 67-55-ES. 804 p.

Summarizes all available literature for Africa, including large areas of desert.

300. Trewartha, G. T.

1961. The earth's problem climates. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin. 334 p.
Bibliographical information in "Notes," p. 309-329.

301. Tripoli. Museo Libico di Storia Naturale.

1939- Annali 1-4.

1953.

These volumes provide a good bibliography of work in Libya through 1952 and a general description of surficial features in the country.

302. Underhill, H.W.

1965. Report to the Government of Jordan on the establishment of the National Hydrologic Service. FAO, Rome, EPTA Report 1998. 31 p.

One of the most recent reviews of water resources in Jordan, containing basic hydrologic data, gaging station locations, and water-balance estimates for the country. Many pertinent references to earlier work are included.

303. Unesco

1948- Index translationum. n.s., v. 1- to date. Unesco, to date Paris.

Bibliographies of translations, published annually in English/ French (no. 18, 1965), arranged by countries, and within the country presented under the 10 major headings of the UDC. Author index. Books and monographs only. For the year 1965, for instance, there were 36,196 entries for 70 different countries. Not a particularly useful tool for arid lands works, considering the searching required for few relevant references. 304. Unesco

1953. Reviews of research on arid zone hydrology. Unesco,
Paris. Arid Zone Programme 1. 212 p.
Bibliographies for each geographical area covered.

305. --- ---

1955. Plant ecology, reviews of research. Unesco, Paris.
Arid Zone Research 6. 377 p.
Extensive bibliographies for each geographical area covered.

306. ---

1956. Utilization of saline water, reviews of research.

Unesco, Paris. Arid Zone Research 4. 102 p.

Bibliographies: p. 29-35 (245 references), 64-70 (256 references), 92-100 (307 references), on plant growth under saline conditions, utilization of sea water, plant tolerance to salt water, etc.

307. ---

1958a. Climatology. Reviews of research. Unesco, Paris. Arid Zone Research 10. 190 p.

Papers written as review reports for the Canberra symposium (see Unesco, 1958b). Of particular interest to the arid zone are those on Evaporation and the water balance, by Deacon et al. (207 references, p. 29-34), Radiation and the thermal balance, by Drummond (77 references, p. 72-74), Climates and vegetation, by Vernet (89 references, p. 99-101), and Climatology, by Gilead and Rosenan (15 references, p. 188).

308. --- ---

1958b. Climatology and microclimatology, Proceedings of the Canberra symposium. Unesco, Paris. Arid Zone Research 11. 355 p.

One of several titles in Unesco's Arid Zone Research series devoted to weather and climate. Evaporation and the water balance, radiation, and requirements for climatological observations are three sections perminent to the arid zones. Proceedings such as this are also valuable for lists of participants and their affiliations. Bibliographies for most papers.

# 309. Unesco

1960. Plant-water relationships in arid and semi-arid conditions, reviews of research. Unesco, Paris. Arid Zone Research 15. 225 p.

Bibliographies: Precipitation and infiltration, dew, evaporation, soil water balance, etc., p. 30-36 (265 references); Soil water relations, p. 55-61 (309 references); Physiological and morphological changes in plants due to water deficiency, p. 95-104 (435 references); Xerophytism, p. 133-138 (264 references); Eco-physiological measuring techniques, p. 165-171 (280 references); Management of native vegetation, p. 183-190 (297 references).

#### 310. ---

1961. Salinity problems in the arid zones, Proceedings of the Teheran symposium. Unesco, Paris. Arid Zone Research 14. 395 p.

Contents: Hydrology with reference to salinity; physiology of plants and animals in relation to consumption of saline water; use of brackish water in irrigation and saline soils; demineralization of saline water. Chapter bibliographies.

#### 311. ---

1962a. Piant-water relationships in arid and semi-arid conditions, Proceedings of the Madrid symposium.

Unesco, Paris. Arid Zone Research 16. 352 p.

Contents: Water relation studies of plants; water balance of plants; drought and heat resistance of plants; practical applications to agronomy. Chapter bibliographies.

#### 312. ---

1962b. The problems of the arid zone, Proceedings of the Paris symposium, Unesco, Paris. Arid Zone Research 18. 481 p.

Bibliographies: Surface water, including sedimentation, p. 21-22; Geology and geomorphology, and groundwater hydrology, p. 46-52; Climatology and hydrometeorology, p. 78-81; Microclimate, p. 107-113; Spils, p. 134-137; Salt-affected soils and plants, p. 167-174; Plant physiology, p. 193-195; Plant ecology, p. 208-211, Human and animal physiology and ecology, p. 229-233; Insect fauna, p. 245-248; Energy sources, p. 257-258 and 269-270; Saline water conversion, p. 290-297; as well as briefer reference lists on nomadism, and alternative uses of limited water supplies.

#### 313. Unesco

1963a. Nomades et nomadisme au Sahara. Unesco, Paris. Arid Zone Research 19. 195 p.

Bibliographical footnotes throughout; additional chapter bibliographies.

#### 314. ---

1963b. A review of the natural resources of the African continent. Unesco, Paris. Natural Resources Research 1. 437 p.

Subject coverage for arid zones of Africa includes topographic mapping, geology, climate and meteorology, hydrology, soils, flora, and fauna, each with extensive bibliographies. Both the list of international, governmental, and private agencies and experts, and the list of abbreviations (including many acronyms) of organizations are useful appendices.

#### 315. Unesco / FAO

1963. Ecological study of the Mediterranean zone.

Explanatory notes to accompany Bioclimatic map of the Mediterranean zone. Unesco, Paris. Arid Zone Research 21. 58 p.

Extensive bibliography: p. 47-58.

# 316. Unesco / WMO

1963. Changes of climate, Proceedings of the Rome symposium. Unesco, Paris. Arid Zone Research 20. 488 p.

Most sections have lists of references, many of them substantial.

# 317. U. S. Department of Agriculture

1962. A bibliography of publications in the field of saline and sodic soils through 1961. Agricultural Research Service 41-80, 47 p.

Papers are grouped under the following main headings: the occurrence, development, and properties of salt-affected soils; the effects of salts and sodium on plants; tolerance of crops to salts and to sodic soils; evaluating soils for crop production with reference to salinity and sodium; management practices for saline and sodic soils; reclamation of saline and sodic soils; and water quality.

- 318. U. S. Department of State. Bureau of Intelligence and Research 1964. The tribes of Yemen. External Research Paper 146.

  A list of western language books and periodical articles containing information on the tribes of Yemen.
- 319. U. S. Department of State. Division of Library and Reference Services
  - 1952. Pakistan; a basic list of annotated references to evaluate programs for economic development. Bibliography 65. 80 p.
- 320. U. S. Interagency Committee on Water Resources
  1955. Annotated bibliography on hydrology 1951-54 and

sedimentation 1950-54 (U.S. and Canada), compiled and edited under auspices of Subcommittee on Hydrology and Sedimentation by American Geophysical Union, National Research Council of National Academy of Sciences. Joint Hydrology-Sedimentation Bulletin 7. 207 p.

- 321. U. S. Library of Congress. General Report and Bibliography Division
  - 1951. Iran; a selected and annotated bibliography. 100 p.
- 322. U. S. Weather Bureau
  1958. Bibliography on the climate of Iraq. WB/BM-5. 19 p.
- 323. Universidad de Chile. Instituto de Geografía 1951- Informaciones geográficas. v. 1, 1951- to date. Santiago de Chile.

Each issue contains a section called "Bibliografía Geográfica Chilena" (Año 11-14, in 1 no., for instance, covered the years 1961-1963), listing references treating the geography of Chile. The Bibliografía is annotated, includes maps, and is arranged by subjects.

- 324. University of Southern California
  - 1958. An annotated bibliography for the Mexican desert.

    Prepared under contract for the U.S. Army Engineer
    Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi.

325. University of Southern California

1759. An annotated bibliography for the desert areas of the United States. Prepared under contract for U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi. 387 p.

326. Uteshev, A.S.

1959. Klimat Kazakhstana. (Climate of Kazakhstan.)
Gidrometeoizdat, Leningrad. 366 p. MGA 12.5-11.
A complete discussion of the characteristics of climate in this semiarid and arid part of the Soviet Union. 246 references.

327. Valentin, H.

1952. Die küsten der erde, beiträge zur allgemeinen und regionalen küstenmorpholgie. Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen, Ergänzungsheft 246. 118 p., 9 figs., 2 map pls.

Includes extensive bibliography.

328. Varley, D. H.

1936. A bibliography of Italian colonisation in Africa with a section on Abissinia. London.

329. Venter, R.J.

1950. Bibliography of regional meteorological literature. Vol. 1: Southern Africa, 1486-1948. Union of South Africa Weather Bureau. 412 p.

2,900 references, classified by regions, with author index, and including tabulation of observational data available for each region by type and chronological period.

330. Viney, N.M.

1947. A bibliography of British Somaliland. War Office, London.

# 331. Walker, E. H.

1960. Bibliography of eastern Asiatic botany, Supplement I.
American Institute of Biological Sciences, Washington,
D. C. 552 p.

A fine list of publications, although does not include much material relating to deserts. Gives journal titles. Includes a general subject index, geographical index, and a systematic botany index. See Merrill and Walker (1938) for original compilation.

# 332. Warren, A.

1966. Bibliography of literature on sand dunes. University College, London.

A preliminary bibliography, not formally published, which contains many useful entries from various parts of the world. The topics treated are dunes, sand sheets, and windblown sand in general. The author intends to expand this bibliography in the near future and has many additional references in his files at present.

# 333. Wang, J. Y. and G. L. Barger

1962. Bibliography of agricultural meteorology. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin. 673 p.

#### 333a. Ward, D.C.

1967. Geologic reference sources. University of Colorado Studies, Series in Earth Sciences 5. 114 p.

Bibliographical guide to literature of geology is a compilation of selected reference sources of value in geologic research. Summation of what is currently available in the form of abstracting services and bibliographies leading to specific information on a subject or region. Worldwide in scope. Current reference sources stressed. Arranged by sections: general, subject, regional.

# 334. Webber, J. M.

1953. Yuccas of the Southwest. U. S. D. partment of Agriculture, Agriculture Monograph 17:1-97. BA 28(7) 16775.

Includes an index to species and a bibliography.

335. Weickmann, L.

1962. Beitrag zur klimatologie des subtropischen strahstroms in Nordafrika und Asien. (Contribution to the climatology of subtropical jet stream in North Africa and Asia.)
Beiträge zur Physik der Atmosphäre 35:165-183. MGA 14:11-676.

23 references.

336. Weischet, W.

1966. Zur klimatologie der nordchilenischen wüste. (Climatology of the North Chilean desert.) Meteorologische Rundschau 19(1):1-7. MGA 17.7-464.

Good references

337. Welch, F.J.

1946. South-West Africa, a bibliography (1919-1946). University of Cape Town, School of Librarianship. 33 p. 343 references. See Roukens de Lange (1961) for 1946-1960.

338. Wellisch, H., ed.

1961. A selected bibliography on fluid mechanics, hydrology and hydraulic engineering, 1950-1960. Tahal Water Planning for Israel, Ltd., Tel Aviv. 70 p.

"Sources of information for the planning and construction of country-wide hydro-engineering schemes in the young state of Israel where water resources are scarce and have to be exploited to the utmost." Books and monographs only. Much information on pertinent translations.

339. White, A., R. A. Dyer, and B. L. Sloane

1941. The succulent Euphorbiaceae (Southern Africa).
Abbey Garden Press, Pasadena, California. 2
vols. BA 19(5)9136.

A study of the South African species of Euphorbia, Monadenium, and Synadenium, with keys, descriptions, and many photographic illustrations. Includes a glossary, bibliography, and notes on Euphorbia culture.

340. Whiting, A.G.

1943. A summary of the literature on milkweeds (Asclepias species) and their utilization. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bibliographical Bulletin 2. 41 p.

Notes that those from arid areas have most promise for rubber production, but of low quality, and that milkweeds are valuable also for fibers and oils. Includes an excellent bibliography.

341. Wilber, D.N.

1962. Annotated bibliography of Afghanistan. 2nd ed. Human Relations Area Files, New Haven. 259 p.

342. Williams, M.A.J. and D. N. Hall

1965. Recent expeditions to Libya from the Royal Military
Academy, Sandhurst. Geographical Journal 131:482-501.
Many useful references, with emphasis on geology.

343. Wolle, M. V.S.

1953. The Bonanza trail, ghost towns and mining camps of the West. Indiana University Press, Bloomington. 510 p.

Most scholarly and reliable study of abandoned or near abandoned urban settlements. Bibliography: p. 483-489.

344. World Health Organization

1958. Publications of the World Health Organization, 1947-1957, a bibliography. 128 p.

345. --- ---

1964. Publications of the World Health Organization, 1958-1962, a bibliography. 125 p.

346. World Meteorological Organization

1963. Bibliography on climatic fluctuations. Compiled from information received from 28 countries about published and unpublished meteorological studies on climatic fluctuations carried out in their countries during the past 10 years. Reproduced by the WMO Secretariat and distributed to participants in the Rome Symposium on Changes of Climate (see Unesco/WMO, 1963).

347. ---

1965a. Catalogue of meteorological data for research, Part 1. WMO 174, T.P. 86 (loose-leaf).

Lists the current publications of meteorological data by countries, usually with a short description of the material contained in each publication.

348. World Meteorological Organization

1965b. Meteorology and the desert locust. Technical Note 69. 310 p. MGA 17.9-11.

A current review of the synoptic climatology of the desert locust area of Africa through the Middle East to the Thar Desert. References.

349. Wozab, D. H. and K. A. Kawar

1960. Bibliography of geologic and groundwater reports.

Jordanian Development Board, Amman. Circular 1.

350. Wright, H.E., Jr. and D. G. Frey, eds.

1965. The Quaternary of the United States. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey. 922 p. This volume must be considered a basic reference work on all aspects of the Pleistocene in the U.S. The reference lists that accompany each individual report are also useful as sources of further information.

351. Yuan Tung-li

1961. Russian works on China, 1919-1960, in American libraries. Far Fastern Publications, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 162 p.
Sinkiang, p. 117-138.

352. Zikeev, N.T.

1952. Annotated bibliography on dew. Meteorological Abstracts and Bibliography 3:360-391.
208 references.

353. Zimmerman, A. and J. Y. Wang

1961. Bibliography for agrometeorological studies on South America: the first collection, 1960. University of Wisconsin, Departments of Meteorology and Soils, Madison. 23 p.

354. Zohary, M.

1959. Bibliographia phytosociologica: Palaestina, pt. 1. Excerpta Botanica, B, 1(3):202-212.

355. Zohary, M.

1961. Bioliographia phytosociologica: Palaestina, pt. 2. Excerpta notanica, B, 5(2):157-160.

356. --- ---

1962. Plant life of Palestine: Israel and Jordan. Ronald Press, New York. 262 p. Bibliography: p. 231-240.

# INDEX

TO BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARID-LANDS BIBLIOGRAPHIES

```
Afghanistan, 55, 57, 89, 341
    geography, 129
    geology, 102.
    vegetation, 169
Africa, 4, 61, 67, 68, 77, 125, 158, 287, 292; western, 107a; south of the
         Sahara, 15, 16, 59, 294
    fauna, 125a, 299
    geology, 95, 136
    hydrology, 257
    natural resources, 314
    phytogecgraphy, 196
agriculture, Algeria, 209; Australia, 208; China, 107; Egypt, 210;
         Eritrea, 147; India, 279; Israel, 208-211; Libya, 210; Morocco,
         209; Somalia, 147; South Africa, 211; Tunisia, 209
Algeria, 12
    climatic analogs, 209
    climatology, 273
    geology, 8
    soils, 78, 79
aloes, 251
analogs, climatic, 208-211
Angola, 1
    meteorology, 88
Arabian desert, geography, 90
     geology, 20
Arabian peninsula, 175
     vegetation, 255
Argentina, climate, 51
     geography, 17
     natural resources, 18
     vegetation, 130, 198, 244, 245
arthropods, Africa, 299; Middle East, 298a; Soviet Central Asia, 298a
Asclepiadaceae, 340
atlases, Africa, 67, 68
     See also mapping
Australia, 38, 206
     climatology, 208
     ecology, 151
     geology, 70
     soils, 253, 288
```

vegetation, 13i

Baja California, 23
Baluchistan, 237
Bechuanaland, 191, 289
bioclimatology, 315
biogeography, Australia, 151
botany, Africa (south of the Sahara), 16; Asia, 189, 331; Iraq, 109; Jordan, 150; Southwestern Asia, 89
building design and materials, U.S. Southwest, 166

Caprivi Strip, 66 Chile, climatology, 336 geography, 323 geology, 200 natural resources, 136a vegetation, 212 China, agriculture, 107 meteorology, 107, 252 vegetation, 107, 113, 171 climatology, 73, 146, 195, 296, 300, 307, 308, 312, 316, 346; Africa, 314; Algeria, 273; Argentina, 51; Chile, 336; Iran, 96, 231; Iraq, 108, 322; Middle East, 90; Peru, 134; Sahara, 76, 161, 335; South Africa, 283; Soviet Central Asia, 22, 190, 326; U.S. Southwest, 217; USSR, 39 coastal deserts, beach features and nearshore processes, 74 geography, 188, 250 geomorphology, 186, 327 marine geology, 14, 293 Quaternary shorelines, 254 sedimentation, 143-145, 293 Colorado desert, 81

dams, Fakistan, 221
desalination, 310, 312
desert varnish, 84
deserts, 146, 235; U.S.S.R., 7
dew, 183, 197, 309, 352
drought, 80, 311
dunes, 21, 219, 293, 332
See also sand (movement and stabilization)
dust devils, 278

Cucurbitaceae, 187

ecology, 305; Africa (south of the Sahara), 233; Australia, 151; Eritrea, 147; India, 111, 193; Iraq, 108; Mediterranean zone, 315; Somalia, 147; Soviet Central Asia, 232 Egypt, 55, 82, 89, 117 climatic analogs, 210 fauna, 275 geology, 128, 152, 267 energy sources, 146, 312 Eritrea, 147 geology, 33, 69 erosion, soil, 219 water, 139-140 wind, 62 Ethiopia, 328 geology, 33, 69, 195 ethnology, Africa (south of the Sahara), 16 euphorbia, South Africa, 339 evaporation, 257, 307, 308, 309 pan, 206 suppression, 177

evapotranspiration, 11, 137, 277, 297

fauna, 157, 230, 235, 265, 270, 312; Africa, 299, 314; Egypt, 275; Iraq, 9, 10; Sahara, 72; Sudan, 274; U.S. Southwest, 192 adaptation, 157 fertilizers, 94, 288 flood control, Pakistan, 222 fluvial processes, 168 Jordan Valley, 269 forestry, Jordan, 150

geography, Afghanistan, 129; Africa (south of the Sahara), 16; Argentina, 17; Chile, 323; India, 284; Israel, 216; Jordan, 119; Libya, 124; Middle East, 65, 90; Pakistan, 284; Peru, 250, Sinkiang, 62a; South West Africa, 66; Sovie: Central Asia, 160, 205; Spanish Sahara, 123: U.S.S.R., 116, 260

geology, 73, 154, 312, 333a; Afghanistan, 102; Africa, 95, 136, 314; Arabian desert, 20; Argentina, 18; Australia, 70; Chile, 200; Egypt, 128, 152, 267; Ethiopia, 33, 69, 195; Eritrea, 33, 69; Gulf of California, 14; India, 98, 99; Iran, 204; Iraq, 108; Jordan, 49, 349; Kalahari, 37; Kenya, 64; Libya, 342; Mali, 45; Mexico, 5, 156; Pakistan, 100, 214, 223; Peru, 41; Sinkiang, 62a; Somaliland, 33, 69, 93, 243; South America, 103, 149; South West Africa, 101; Spanish Schara, 123; U.S. Southwest, 48

geomorphology, 63, 73, 153-154, 168, 247, 269, 290, 312 coastal, 186 mapping, 241 Gulf of California, 23 marine geology, 14

Halogeton glomeratus, 71
health, 73, 344-345
herbicides, 155, 170
human factors, 166
hydrogeology, 180; Morocco, 179
hydrology, 73, 139-142, 271, 280, 304, 310, 311, 320; Africa, 257, 314;
Israel, 338; Jordan, 349; Kalahari, 37; Mali, 45; Mexico, 30;
U.S.S.R., 266

India, 56 agriculture, 279 ecology, 111, 193 geography, 284 geology, 98, 99 meteorology, 135 vegetation, 193 Iran, 55, 89, 321 climatology, 96, 231 geology, 204 settlement, 85 vegetation, 255 Iraq, 54, 55, 89, 118 climate, 322 fauna, 9, 10 soils, 42, 108 vegetation, 108, 109, 112, 163, 255 Israel, 89, 146 climatic analogs, 208-211 geography, 216 hydrology, 338 soils, 248 vegetation, 215, 356

Jordan, 55, 89, 119, 227, 234
botany, 150, 215, 356
geology, 49, 349
hydrology, 302, 349
Jordan Valley, geomorphology, 269
Joshua Tree National Monument, 192

Kalahari, ecology, 233
geology, 37
hydrology, 37
Karroo, 226
ecology, 233
Kazakh S.S.R., 7, 127, 160, 205
climate, 326
vegetation, 52, 159
Kenya, 64
Kirman Basin, 85
Kuwait, 89

Mali, 45

land use and resources, 73, 286; India, 246; Iran, 85; Kazakh S.S.R.,
7; Middle East, 75; Pakistan, 91
landforms, Pakistan, 91
Lebanon, 55, 89, 227
Libya, 124, 301, 342
climatic analogs, 210
meteorology, 87
linguistics, Africa (south of the Sahara), 16
livestock, 73
locust, desert, 348

mapping, 73, 146; Africa, 314; India, 99; Iran, 204; Mexico, 156
geomorphological, 241
vegetation, 164, 196
Mauritania, 298
soils, 19
vegetation, 19
meteorology, 347; Africa, 314; Angola, 88; British West Africa, 47; China,
107, 252; Libya, 87; Mediterranean, 32, 105; Middle East, 105;
South Africa, 329; South America, 353
agricultural, 11, 249, 333, 353

Mexico, 137, 138, 324 geology, 5, 156 hydrology, 30 vegetation, 165, 181-182, 276 water resources, 137, 138 microclimatology, 308, 312 Middle East, 35, 65, 75, 90, 146 fauna, 298a meteorology, 105 mist deserts, 83 monsoons, 135 Morocco, climatic analogs, 209 geomorphology, 241, 247 hydrogeology, 179 morphogenesis, 261 morphology, slope, 27, 28 mosquitoes, Africa, 299; Middle East, 298a; Soviet Central Asia, 298a

Namib, ecology, 233 nomadism, 312, 313 noxious plants, 71, 131, 244

Orange River, 199 Outer Mongolia, soils, 25

Pakistan, 3, 55, 89, 91, 104, 203, 220-225, 237, 240, 319
geography, 238, 284
geology, 100, 214
Papago country, geology, 48
Patagonia, phytogeography, 24
Peru, 83, 86
climatology, 134, 272
geography, 250
phreatophytes, 256
phytogeography, 29, 106, 164; Africa, 196; Mediterranean, 255; Patagonia, 24; U.S. Southwest, 120
phytosociology, Chile, 212; China, 113; India, 111, Iraq, 112, 163;
Palestine, 354-355; Sahara, 263

plants, ecology, 305; 312; India, 193 indicators, 268 physiology, 185, 309-310, 312 protection, 26 uses, U.S. Southwest, 50

Quaternary, 254; Algeria, 8; U.S., 350

radiation, 11, 307-308 regional surveys, 65 Repetek Sandy Desert Station, 232 reservoirs, Pakistan, 221

Sahara, 31, 107a climatology, 76, 161, 335 fauna, 72 geology, 8 nomadism, 313 vegetation, 218, 255, 263 salinity, 43, 60, 246, 306, 310, 317 sand (movement and stabilization), 8, 21, 219, 228, 332 Saudi Arabia, 55, 89 sedimentation, 312 coastal, 143-145 control, 220 Senegal, 13 shelterbelts, see windbreaks and shelterbelts Sind, geography, 238 Sinkiang, 62a, 173, 351 soil conservation, 219 soil fungi, 248 soil moisture, 162, 257 soil movement, 92, 219 soil processes, 40 soil reclamation, 2, 42, 317 soil-water-plant relationships, 309, 311, 317 soils, 73, 115, 146, 213, 312, 317; Africa, 314; Algeria, 78, 79; Argentina, 18; Australia, 253, 288; India, 246; Iraq, 42, 108; Jordan, 49; Mauritania, 19; Mexico, 138; Outer Mongolia, 25; Pakistan, 91, 237; South West Africa, 97; Soviet Central Asia, 264; U.S. 3.R., 172

soils, continued alkali, 2, 121 calcareous, 94 saline, 2, 121, 207, 246, 310, 312, 317 sodic, 317 Somaliland, 147, 194, 330 geology, 33, 69, 93, 243 South Africa, 199, 226, 239, 285 climate, 283 climatic analogs, 211 meteorology, 329 vegetation, 132, 187, 251, 339 South America, agrometeorology, 353 climate, 272 geology, 103, 149 South West Africa, 1, 46, 66, 199, 239, 242, 262, 285, 337 geology, 101 soils, 97 Soviet Central Asia, 7, 58, 160, 236 climatology, 22 fauna, 298a geography, 160 groundwater, 7, 34 natural resources, 7, 34 soils, 264 vegetation, 159, 228, 232, 259 Spanish Sahara, 123 spiders, 36 stress physiology, 167, 270 Sudan, 55, 133, 201 fauna, 125a, 274 geomorphology, 241 sukhoveis, 80, 174 Syria, 55, 89, 227

termites, 281-282
thermal balance, 307
Thornthwaite classification, 51, 295-296
ticks, Sudan, 125a
translations, 303
Trifolium, 215
tropical medicine, Africa (south of the Sahara), 16

Tumbes desert, Peru, geology, 41
Tunisia, climatic analogs, 209
vegetation, 207
Turkmen S.S.R., climatology, 190
vegetation, 259

U.S.S.R., 126, 178
climatology, 39
geography, 116, 260
hydrology, 266
soils, 172
vegetation, 6
U.S. Southwest, 81, 148, 325
building design, 166
climate, 217
geology, 48
settlements, 343
vegetation, 50, 120, 256, 276, 334

vegetation, 73, 164, 235, 258, 307, 309, 311; Afghanistan, 169; Africa, 314; Argentina, 18, 130, 198, 245; China, 107, 171; Israel, 356; Jordan, 49, 356; Kazakh S.S.R., 52, 159; Mauritania, 19; Mediterranean, 255; Mexico, 165, 181-182, 276; Pakistan, 237; Sahara, 218; South Africa, 132, 233, 251, 339; Soviet Central Asia, 159, 228, 232, 259; Spanish Sahara, 123; Tunisia, 207; U.S. Southwest, 50, 120, 256, 276, 334; U.S.S.R., 6 vegetation analysis, 53 venoms, 114, 265

water, saline, 306
water balance, 307-309, 311
water resources, 146; Argentina, 18; Iran, 85; Israel, 338; Jordan, 302;
Kazakh S.S.R., 7; Mexico, 137, 138; Middle East, 75; Pakistan, 237
weather modification, 202, 291
weeds, 155
wind, transport by, 11, 92, 278, 332
erosion, 62
windbreaks and shelterbelts, 249

xerophytes, 185, 309

Yemen, 89, 176, 318 yucca, 334

zoology, Africa (south of the Sahara), 15; Southwestern Asia, 89

# Unclassified

Security Classification

	CONTROL DATA - I			
(Security classification of title, body of abstract and ind 1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY (Comporate author)	fexing annotation must be		the overall report is classified)  ORT SECURITY C LASSIFICATION	
·		1	lassified	
Office of Arid Lands Studies		26 GROU		
University of Arizona			•	
3 REPORT TITLE				
A Bibliography of Arid-Lands Bibliog	graphies			
4 DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive dates)				
Bibliocraphy				
5 AUTHC (S) (Last name, first name, initial)				
PAYLORE, Patricia				
6 REPORT DATE	78- TOTAL NO. OF	PAGES	75 NO OF REFS	
October 1967	71		362	
8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NO.	9a. ORIGINATOR'S	REPORT NU	MBER(5)	
DAAG17-67-C-0199				
b. PROJECT NO	68-27-ES			
1V025001A129				
c	9b. OTHER REPORT NO(S) (Any other numbers that may be assigned this report)			
		act of		
d.	Series:	<del>\$3-34</del>		
II SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES	Earth Sciences Laboratory U.S. Army Natick Laboratories			
	Matick, M	essechuse	etts 01760	
This technical report brings to the several thousand citations in the chapters comprising the compendium, World Desert Environments (U.S. Armadds appropriate bibliographies from by geographic area and by subject. this purpose, 269 were selected from combined with 93 additional citation modified or constructed to emphasize reference.	An Inventory of Matick Lebora other sources of the nearly Inventory Perms for a total	f Geograp torics co, and ind 5,000 res tinent Proof 362.	ns sections of subject chical Research on contract DA49-092-AR0-71) dexes the total number ferences analyzed for ablications, and Annotations were	

DD . FORM. 1473

Unclassified

Security Classification

## Unclassified

Security Classification

14. KEY WORDS	LIN	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WΤ	ROLL	WT	ROLE	w.T	
Bibliographies	8,9,0						
Deserts	9						
Research	9						
	!						
	INSTRUCTIONS						

- 1. ORIGINATING ACTIVITY: Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, Department of Defense activity or other organization (corporate author) issuing the report.
- 2a. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Enter the overall security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accordance with appropriate security regulations.
- 2b. GROUP: Automatic downgrading is specified in DoD Directive 5200, 10 and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, when applicable, show that optional markings have been used for Group 3 and Group 4 as authorized.
- 3. REPORT TITLE: Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If a meaningful title cannot be selected without classification, show title classification in all capitals in parenthesis immediately following the title.
- 4. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES: If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., interim, progress, summary, annual, or final. Give the inclusive dates when a specific exporting period is covered.
- 5. AUTHOR(S): Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown on or in the report. If military, show and branch of service. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement.
- 6. REPORT DATE: Enter the date of the report as day, month, year, or month, year. If more than one date appears on the report, use date of publication.
- 7a. TOTAL NUMBER OF AGES: The total page count should follow normal pagination procedures, i.e., enter the number of pages containing information.
- 7b. NUMBER OF REFERENCES: Enter the total number of references cited in the report.
- 8a. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER: If appropriate, enter the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written.
- 8b, 8c, & 8d. PROJECT NUMBER: Enter the appropriate military department identification, such as project number, subproject number, system numbers, task number, etc.
- 9a. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S): Enter the official report number by which the document will be identified and controlled by the originating activity. This number must be unique to this report.
- 9b. OTHER REPORT NUMBER(S): If the report has been assigned any other report numbers (either by the originator or by the sponsor), also enter this number(s).

- 10. AVAILABILITY/LIMITATION NOTICES: Enter any limitations on further dissemination of the report, other than those imposed by security classification, using standard statements such as:
  - (1) "Qualified requesters may obtain copies of this report from DDC."
  - (2) "Foreign announcement and dissemination of this report by DDC is not authorized."
  - (3) "U. S. Government agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified DDC users shall request through
  - (4) "U. S. military agencies may obtain copies of this report directly from DDC. Other qualified users shall request through
  - (5) "All distribution of this report is controlled Qualified DDC users shall request through

If the report has been furnished to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, for sale to the public, indicate this fact and enter the price, if known

- 11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES: Use for additional explanatory notes.
- 12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY: Enter the name of the departmental project office or laboratory sponsoring (paying for) the research and development. Include address.
- 13. ABSTRAC. Enter an abstract giving a brief and factual summary of the document indicative of the report, even though it may also appear elsewhere in the body of the technical report. If additional space is required, a continuation sheet shall be attached.

It is high!, desirable that the abstract of classified reports be unclassified. Each partiaraph of the abstract shall end with an indication of the military security classification of the information in the paragraph, represented as (TS), (S), (C), (C), or (U).

There is no limitation on the length of the abstract. However, the suggested length is from 150 to 225 words.

14. KFY WORDS: Key words are technically meaningful terms or short phrases that characterize a report and may be used as index entries for cataloging the report. Key words must be selected so that no security classification is required. Idenfiers, such as equipment model designation, trade name, military project code deme, geographic location, may be used as key words but will be followed by an indication of technical context. The assignment of links, rules, and weights is optional

Unclassified.

Security Classification